...UMBUS CANNON.

...n a Kentucky Town
...n the St Louis Democrat.
...g of the "late unpleasant... practical joke was perpe... zens of Cairo upon the in... mbus, Ky., which created con... t at the time, and succeeded ...n of its projectors. During ...and anxiety, and excitement, ... a Cairoite happened to ...ll toy brass cannon and as ... man in Maine, "he had ...ent to work onto it." ...me merchants of Cairo send... rs to Columbus, incidentally ...bscription had been started ...of Cairo, for the purpose of ...mbus neighbors a present of a ...ysterious hints, pointing in ..., appeared in the Cairo pa... rept into the telegraphic cor... he Associated Press. These ...ith avidity by some Northern ...e made the basis of severe ...he secession proclivities of ...in general and Cairo in par... mments naturally made their ...increased the excitement. ...tated, in this connection, that ...on for many miles north of it ...th the secession movement, at ...of believing that it ought not ...th. The Kentuckians were ... sympathy, and were conse... to believe anything that ...d aid from that quarter. The ...us had already made a begin... ry business by unearthing a ...ade, which was loaded to the ...d toward the North, and which ...have exterminated acres of ..." if they had come, and if any ...en found bold enough to touch

...non presentation was worked ...n underground manner, before ... authentative statement was ...w were in the secret, and the ...naged that all others were mys... knew with certainity who were ...the plan; but it was generally ...ere was no sham about it, and ...s really to be presented to Co...

...e carefully impressed upon the ...umbus people—that secrecy was ...id the vigilance of the Federal ...the presentation was intended ...n their part, they intended to ...ers, and to show their apprecia... y a grand reception and dinner. ...imated to them that the cannon ...on a certain day, on the steamer ... loading at Cairo. ...at the Aleck Scott was tempo... for some cause, by Government ...tention assisted the sell, and ...ram from the Mayor of Colum... fficial, inquiring when the Aleck ... cannon, would be down. The ...erstanding the matter, and be... ll was being attempted upon ...at the boat had been released, ... on a day named, in charge of ...rty of citizens. It was the ... the projectors of the pre... go down on the Scott with ...to the number of fifty or ...ied by a brass band. Arrived at ...were all to be "tailed on" to a ..., headed by the band, and glo... the almost invisible cannon up ...en festivities were to follow, at ...the Cairoites, by which the joke ...d down and settled. ...in this posture when news was ...of the extensive preparations ... made in Columbus for the re... annon. These preparations had ... quietly, their result being in... urprise; but some of the details ...ked out. A dinner on a large ...n arranged for, and consid... d already been expended. Great ...slaughter among the poultry and ...tion, and Columbus cooks had ...eir ingenuity in the invention of ...stries. Among the luxuries pre... ge pound-cakes, "ornamented" ...erican flags, draped in black. In ...e a "big dinner," and it was ex... umbus would be crowded with the ...rural districts. Six of the finest ...country had been engaged to haul ...into town, and ambitious orators ...the midnight kerosene in the ..."extempore" addresses. ...ntelligence reached the projectors ...ration, they were considerably as... ot a little alarmed. They called a ...nsultation. The joke had succeed... r utmost expectations. Being left ..." it had run over the limits al... ort of a joke. It had become a ... The expensive preparations at ...t be stopped before they should ... Some one must go down and ... affair by explaining the joke. ...bell the cat?" One of the number ...ed to go to Columbus, and set out ...e cannon and with serious misgi...

...s began as soon as he landed at ...fe was beset by anxious inquirers, ...formation concerning the cannon. ... face on the matter, assured ev... it was "all right," and walked on ...mpanied by a rapidly increasing ... he reached Boane street, the ...ited citizens was so great that the ... the ambassador was anything but ... He did not really dread the anger ...ce, but he trembled in his boots at ... the wrath of those orators. ...esponse to repeated demands, he ...non from his vest pocket, and ex... the eager gaze of the inquiring

...ble to give a clear account of the ...nsued. It satisfied him to know ...way from that town alive, and he ... to go near it again. Then came ...h many had fondly hoped might be ... the cannon joke was lost in the ...annon.

DIED.

...Fayal, Azores, on Thursday, Nov. 21, ...second daughter of James B. and the late ...ot, of Keene, N. H. ...are buried at Fayal.
...Saturday, Jan. 11, of consumption, Rich... his late residence, 208 North Halsted-st., ...th inst., by cars to Calvary Cemetery.
...his city, Jan. 12, Herbert, only child of ...vina Deyo, aged 3 years, 8 months, 19 days. ...es at the Western Avenue Baptist Church ...13th inst., at 11 o'clock. Friends are re... to attend.
...Jan. 12, of diphtheria, Mary A. Cars... daughter of Patrick Carsher and Mary ...parents' residence, 253 West Polk street, ...nesday, by carriages to Calvary Cemetery. ...Englewood, Jan. 12, of pneumonia, John ...d 57 years. ...ices at his late residence, State-st., near ...Tuesday, at 11 a. m. Friends of the family ...attend.

AUCTION SALES.

...A. BUTTERS & CO.,
...BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
...ABLISHED JANUARY, 1856.
Office and Salesrooms, ...and 57 South Canal-st.,
...Weekly Sales throughout the year 1873.
...AL ESTATE. ...OOTS AND SHOES. ...-HORSES, CARRIAGES, AND HAR... ...RY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS, &c. ...OUSEHOLD GOODS AND GENERAL ...S. ...made on receipt of Merchandise. Con... ...ited.

...ETAIL STOCK
...S AND SHOES
..., on TUESDAY MORNING, Jan. 14, ...35 and 57 South Canal-st. ...A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

...uggies, Cutters and Harness,
...DAY, Jan. 15, at 10 o'clock, at 25, 27, 29 ...shington-st. ...W. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

...Y GOODS,
...le Clothing, Shirts, Drawers, Etc.,
...URSDAY, Jan. 16, at 9½ o'clock. ...W. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

...EO. P. GORE & CO.,
...24 and 26 East Randolph-st.
...ednesday's Auction Sale OF ...s & Shoes
... attractive one, as a large line of ...BLE GOODS will be offered at ...n. 15, GEO. P. GORE & CO., ...22 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1873. NUMBER 148.

ASSURANCE.

London Assurance Corporation

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER FIRE 1720

Local Committee.

J. P. GIRAUD FOSTER, of Foster & Thomson.
GORDON NORRIE, of Boorman, Johnston & Co.
CHARLES M. FRY, No. 89 Wall-st.
HOWARD POTTER, of Brown Bros. & Co.
GOOLD H. REDMOND, of Dennistoun & Co.

Total Funds, Gold, - $13,234,425
Fire Assets, Gold, - - $5,064,000

GEO. C. CLARKE, Agent,
3 and 4 Bryan Block.

Insurance effected on Business Buildings, Merchandise, Provisions, Dwellings and their contents.

REMOVALS.

CARSON, PIRIE, SCOTT, & CO.

Have removed to their new store,

MADISON AND FRANKLIN-STS.,

Where they will show this day one hundred cases of choice styles of prints.

REMOVAL.

The Great Western Light Guard Band has removed their office to 81 South Clark-st., opposite the Court House. F. Hoffman, Conductor; John Hand, Leader and Prompter; George Chaffey, Prompter; A. Lehder, Prompter; E. Quinn, Prompter.

BUSINESS CARDS.

HAMS

H. M. DUPEE & CO.,
223 and 225 Kinzie-st.,
Near State-st. Bridge,
CURERS OF CHOICE FAMILY
HAMS, DRIED BEEF, AND Breakfast Bacon.
All meats of our cure are branded "H. M. DUPEE & CO."

EDUCATIONAL.

NORTH SIDE SCHOOL,
63 North Clark-st.

This school will reopen at the above location on Monday, Jan. 20, 1873, under the charge of an associate teacher, who will pursue the same methods of study and discipline that have previously characterized it.

Thorough instruction in the modern languages will also be given.

For terms or for private instruction address EDW. S. WATERS, 50 North Sheldon-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE CITIZENS' BANK OF CHICAGO.

WM. M. MAYO, Prest. A. B. KELLOGG, Vice Prest.
E. F. NEXSEN, Cashier.

149 and 151 Madison, near LaSalle-st.

The above bank is now ready for business and offers its services to the business community. A regular banking business transacted in all its branches.

OUR SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

Is now fully organized. Bank open for SAVINGS DEPOSITS on Saturday and Monday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

The United States Mortgage Co.

Loans in Gold, or Currency, on Bond and Mortgage of improved Real Estate,

Without Commission and on Long Time.

ROOMS 2 & 3,
S. W. Cor. State and Madison-sts.
ALFRED W. SANSOME, Secretary.

Hibernian Banking Association.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11, 1873.

A dividend of five (5) per cent has been declared on the capital stock of this Association, payable to the stockholders on and after the 15th inst. By order of the Board.

HAMILTON B. DOX, Cashier.

DIG.

Throw no good money away upon bad. We adjust claims of every description, in all parts of the country, without charge unless we collect. No attorneys' fees in suits. Don't do business with us till you inquire who we are. FRASER'S Mercantile Collection Agency, 165 East Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN

On first-class Chicago property; $2,500, $3,000, and $5,000 on hand.

MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

STATIONERY.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Stationers,
BLANK BOOK MAKERS,
PRINTERS.
And Publishers of Commercial and Law Blanks,
118 & 120 Monroe-st., Chicago,
Opposite old P. O. Building.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MOTHERS! FATHERS!!

All weariness in care of infants is saved by the Perfection Baby Jumper, just patented; best ever made. Selling at 145 State-st. and by the manufacturers. Prices, retail, $4, and $6, and $10, as to finish. Everybody send for circulars to OCCIDENTAL MFG. CO., Allen's Grove, Wis. Large discount to the cash trade.

Important to the Horse-Owners of Chicago.

DRS. SANBORN and DADD, Veterinary Surgeons, would respectfully announce that they have located themselves at 101 West Madison-st., where they are prepared to attend to the calls of all desiring their services. Special attention given to surgery.

A. H. SANBORN, V. S. G. H. DADD, V. S.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS AND PROPERTY OWNERS.

HYATT AND HIS PATENT LIGHTS AGAINST Edwin Lee Brown.

I have employed S. A. Goodwin, Esq., to bring suit against Mr. Brown, to deprive him of powers he is using to intimidate the public and "impair" the rights of my New York Licensees. Mr. Brown has sued Crawford, Chamberlin & Co. for selling in Chicago lights manufactured in New York by my Licensees, and by me UNDER AUTHORITY AND PROTECTION OF THE VERY PATENTS WHICH MR. BROWN HIMSELF CLAIMS TO WORK UNDER!! His suit against CRAWFORD, CHAMBERLIN & CO. is, in fact, a suit against me. As this is in violation of the compact between us, his wrong doing terminates the contract, and I so declare it; and I hereby notify the public that all the rights and privileges hitherto enjoyed by said Brown, in virtue of and under his contract of 21st November, 1866, or growing out of and dependent upon it, have now reverted to E. A. Lake, the present owner of the patents, to whom from this date all royalties and patent fees justly belong, and who will assert in the Courts a claim thereto.

It is only justice to myself to state the fact that Mr. Brown's course toward Crawford, Chamberlin & Co., who are selling my lights in Chicago, and have the equitable and legal right to do so, has grown out of my attempt to BRING DOWN THE PRICE OF THE LIGHTS.

THADDEUS HYATT,
Attorney for E. A. Lake, owner of the patents.

The above shows that we are the authorized agents in Chicago of the New York Licensees for the manufacture and sale of

Hyatt's Patent Illuminated Tile.

We keep constantly on hand a stock, and are prepared to furnish, both the

PLATFORMS AND VAULT COVERS

At short notice, all laid in a complete manner, and we ask your patronage.

CRAWFORD, CHAMBERLIN & CO.,
77 DEARBORN-ST.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.

A meeting of all interested in the Heights will be held at 2 p. m. Wednesday, Jan. 15, 1872, at Room 11, Chamber of Commerce, to consult about a Military Academy, and Ladies' Seminary, to be established in that vicinity.

BLUE ISLAND LAND & BUILDING CO.,
L. P. HILLIARD,
GEO. R. CLARK,
And many others.

HANNIBAL, Mo., Dec., 26, 1872.

WE HAVE THIS DAY APPOINTED Messrs. HENRY W. NIEDERT & CO., No. 28 Market-st., Chicago, Ill., Our sole agents for the sale of our Flour, the well-known popular brands of Magnolia and Dexter.

SWIGART & PINDELL.

WANTED.

SALESMEN Wanted.

Men of experience and who can control a large trade in Fancy Dry Goods, White Goods, Hosiery, and Notions. Apply to

JOHN SERVIS & CO.

FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

The Champion Fire Extinguisher Co.,
FACTORY AND SALESROOM,
77 Fourth-st., Louisville, Kentucky.
Capital Stock - - - $1,500,000

SAMUEL M. PATTERSON, President.
E. J. MITCHELL, Secr'y and Treas.
J. R. VAN DYNE, Superintendent.

THE CHAMPION SELF-ACTING FIRE ENGINE, with Hook and Ladder attachment, on wheels, is a complete fire department in itself. The Champion Hand Extinguisher is a marvel of simplicity and efficiency, always ready, never out of order, and acts with unerring certainty when called upon.

HORATIO M. SMITH,
Agent, 84 Market-st., Chicago.

VACCINATION.

FREE VACCINATION

Will be performed at the Dispensaries of the Relief and Aid Society as follows:

NORTH STAR, 327 Division-st., from 10 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 4 p. m.
CENTRAL, 136 North Sangamon-st., from 1 to 4 p. m.
HERRICK, 351 West Twelfth-st., from 8 to 10 a. m., and 2 to 5 p. m.
DAVIS FREE, corner Calumet-av. and Twenty-sixth-st., from 9 to 11 a. m. and 1 to 3 p. m.

JOHN REID, M. D.,
General Medical Superintendent.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

The Commercial National Bank OF CHICAGO.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at its Banking House, Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1873, between the hours of 2 and 4 p. m.

M. D. BUCHANAN, Cashier.

Notice.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the North Chicago City Railway Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, 480 North Clark-st., on Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1873, at 10 o'clock a. m.

H. N. TOWNER, Secretary.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK

CHICAGO, Dec. 14, 1872.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking office, on Tuesday, the 14th day of January, 1873, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock.

J. McK. SANGER, Cashier.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

NOTICE.

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Vessel-Owners' Towing Company, for the election of Directors will be held at 28 South Water-st., Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1873, at 1 o'clock p. m. sharp.

JAMES L. HIGGIE, President.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Fifth National Bank of Chicago, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of said bank, in Chicago, on Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1873, between the hours of 2 and 5 p. m.

ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cashier.

Chicago, Dec. 10, 1872.

TO RENT.

To Rent, until May 1st.,

The premises now occupied by me as an insurance office. Advantageous arrangements can be made with owners for continuation of lease. The rooms are large, and the location the most prominent in the city. Apply to ARTHUR C. DUCAT, cor. Market and Madison-sts.

MEETINGS.

Attention, Sir Knights.

Special conclave of Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K. T., this Tuesday evening, at 7½ o'clock, at Masonic Temple, corner Randolph and Halsted-sts., for work on R. C. order. By order of the E. C.

J. S. W. LOCKE, Recorder.

WASHINGTON.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the Credit Mobilier Investigation.

Judge Durell, of Louisiana, to be Subjected to Congressional Examination.

A Lively Debate in the House on the Louisiana Troubles.

The Attempted Outrage on the Straw Paper Manufacturers.

The Mellier Wood Paper Patent to be Revived, if Possible.

How Congressmen and Senators Were Genteely Bribed by the Pacific Railroad.

Caldwell Investigation—Damning Testimony Against the Kansas Senator.

Attempt to Repeal the Iron-Clad Oath.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLLEGE LAND ENDOWMENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The vote in the Senate, to-day, on Senator Morrill's bill to provide for the further endowment of colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts, indicated that the Vermont Senator had not overestimated the situation in his statement that three-fourths of this body was in favor of the measure. Before the discussion of the merits of the bill was entered on, Mr. Morrill himself reported a substitute, which differs from the original bill in several important particulars. First, the substitute appropriates to each State and Territory, where these colleges may be put in actual operation five years after the passage of the act, the proceeds of the sale of 500,000 acres of public land, estimated at $1.25 per acre, whereas the original bill simply appropriates 1,000,000 acres of land in each State to such purposes.

Second, The duty is imposed on the Secretary of the Treasury to ascertain the net amount of sales of the public lands for the preceding fiscal year, and invest the same in registered bonds, or, at his discretion, may issue such bonds to such colleges, returning the money to the United States Treasury, instead of causing the Secretary of the Interior to issue land-warrants where applications were made as had previously been provided.

The objections to the bill came from Senators Sherman, Thurman, and Hamilton of Maryland. The former thought that the mode of distribution provided would work great injustice to the larger States, they being placed on the same equality with the smaller. His amendment to include common schools among the beneficiaries of the grant was lost by the decisive vote of 62 to 9. A subsequent motion to refer the bill to the Committee on Public Lands was also voted down by 26 to 11. Pending an amendment offered by Senator Stewart, to the effect that Nevada be allowed to establish mining schools, and then to obtain the benefits of the bill, which was resisted on the ground that this class of colleges was already contemplated, the Senate adjourned. The bill will come after the morning hour to-morrow, when it will undoubtedly pass.

UNSURVEYED WATER-LOTS.

The Senate to-day adopted a resolution introduced by Senator Pratt, calling upon the Secretary of the Interior to furnish information as to the number of lake or other bodies of water designated on the township plats in the public land surveys in the several States respectively known as "Public Lands States," the bounds of which have not been surveyed; the estimate of the qualities of land so covered by water, and not included in the surveys; also, the authority exercised over the same by the agents of the United States to prevent the encroachment of drainage or private appropriation; the taking of fish, ice, or other material therefrom; also, whether applications are made to purchase the beds of such lakes or other bodies of water, and the practicability of selling the same, and of ceding any right which the United States may possess therein to the States in which they respectively lie.

FINANCIAL.

Mr. Morton's bill to furnish $25,000,000 of additional currency to the West and South will be further discussed and acted on at a future meeting of the Committee on Banking and Currency, when all the members of the Committee are present.

Mr. Merriam's bill for free banking, which has many friends in the House, has not yet been considered by the Committee.

THE WOOD PAPER PATENT EXTENSION.

The New York *Journal of Commerce's* editorial, calling attention to the covert attempt of the American Wood Paper Company to get the Patent law so amended that they can revive the old French Mellier patent straw paper swindle, which was defunct five years ago, is a matter that requires immediate and active measures by the press of the country to use their influence with the Congressmen-elect in their respective districts to vote against the passage of this act; and also to pass such a law as will kill it so effectually that it will never again be revived. The American Wood Paper Company are a wealthy corporation, having between one and two millions invested in paper patents, of which the Mellier swindle is the most important, and without which the others are of little value, consequently their great effort to get the Mellier patent firmly established again, and no doubt to carry out their object will use all the money and influence they can bring to bear on our Representatives at Washington. If this law is passed, the press of the country are the parties who will be obliged to pay the tax, or royalty, indirectly, to this Company, as the manufacturer will add to the price of paper sold by him whatever sum is levied on him for the use of said patent. There are quite a number, or nearly all, of the large straw print paper manufacturers in the Eastern States in accord with the American Wood Paper Company, they having lately compromised with them for infringement on the patent up to the time of its expiration, and when they so compromised they also received from the American Wood Paper Company a mill right to use said patent for all time to come, should they, the Wood Paper Company, get a renewal of their patent. The paper manufacturers who have thus compromised with the Wood Paper Company would not, of course now object to a renewal of the patent, as they are now free from any future tax or royalty, and if the patent could again be revived all manufacturers outside of this ring (those who have compromised with the Wood Paper Company) would have to pay the tax on all paper made by them, and this would give the ring a monopoly of the straw paper trade, as they, having no tax to pay, could sell the product of their mills at a less price than the manufacturers who were taxed for the use of the patent, and the result would lead to driving many of the present straw print manufacturers out of the business, and placing it in the hands of a few persons, who would soon monopolize the whole straw print paper manufacture of the country, and put the price of paper as high as they could get it. Experts who are thoroughly versed in patent right matters say this Mellier patent is a huge swindle of the first order, and should never have been granted in this country.

After the patent became extinct, about five years ago, a large number of straw print mills were erected for the manufacture of straw printing paper. These parties have invested a large amount of money in their business, and the increased number of mills thus built has had a tendency to keep the price of paper at a low figure, but, if these manufacturers who have been producing straw paper since the expiration of this patent are obliged to pay the Wood Paper Company such a royalty as they may fix as an infringement of their patent for the past five years, and a tax in future for all paper produced by them, it will drive many of these manufacturers out of business, besides consuming all they have accumulated from the profits of their business, to pay the tax assessed on them by the Wood Paper Company for infringement on said patent. If members of Congress were made aware of these facts, it does not seem possible they would vote for the passage of any such measure. If this huge monopoly carry their point many innocent parties will suffer, and the people robbed of their just rights by being obliged to pay a tax on printing paper, equivalent to a tax on knowledge.

THE CALDWELL INVESTIGATION.

Morton's Committee on Privileges and Elections did a good day's work in the Caldwell bribery investigation, to-day, and got at some evidence that looks more ugly than any before given. The first and most important witness was General T. Smith, of Leavenworth, Caldwell's business partner and nearest friend, and the man who is admitted by all parties to have conducted Caldwell's Senatorial canvass. Smith's testimony, taken not in the order in which it was given, but in the order in which the events testified to occurred, was as follows:

Smith said that he was always opposed to having Caldwell appear as a candidate, and told him that his health was bad, and, if he came to the Senate, he wouldn't live two years, but it was deemed necessary to have the Senator from Leavenworth, as they had before been deprived of that honor by a division in the party. Finally a number of citizens held a meeting and signed a petition to Caldwell that he would allow his name to be used in connection with the Senatorship, and he publicly consented before going to Topeka to make arrangements for the election, and after Caldwell had been announced as a candidate, Governor Carney wrote to the witness, asking for an interview. When they met Carney was very much grieved that Caldwell intended to run, and said that he, Carney, had been a candidate for a long time, and that he thought to have the place. Smith replied that he knew that he had been a candidate ever since Lane was elected the last time; that the Leavenworth delegation had been divided, and for that reason had been unable to elect their man. At that election they intended to succeed. Carney complained that he had, in all these years, been to a great deal of expense. Smith replied that so far as that was concerned, he would rather see him paid than that he should be a candidate. Carney named the sum of $15,000. Smith replied; "Governor, that is a large amount, but we are all interested in the city, and must do what we can." At their next meeting, which occurred one evening soon after, at the First National Bank, Mr. Scott, the President of the bank, and Caldwell, himself, were present. Smith was in favor of paying the amount. Governor Carney asked, but Caldwell would not consent to pay it, though the witness advised him to do so. Soon after Smith went to Topeka, and there, after receiving a note from Scott, he called on Carney. The latter said that he was going to be a candidate, and make trouble, and insisted upon his former proposition. Smith replied that he should have to see Caldwell. He did so, and told him that it would be necessary to pay the money in order to succeed, and Caldwell finally consented to pay the $15,000. Smith took a written agreement from Carney when the final arrangement was made, setting forth that he would not be a candidate at that election. Ten thousand dollars was paid at or about the time of the election, and a note was given to Carney on Smith for the remaining $5,000. This note was put into the hands of a Leavenworth lawyer to collect, but Smith told him that Caldwell was to pay it. It had since been paid by Caldwell. Governor Carney said when the bargain was made that he would take himself out of the way, and go to New York, or would go to Topeka and work for Caldwell, as was thought best. Smith advised him to go to Topeka. He did so, and engaged a number of rooms, and had a number of men with him. In consideration of these expenses Smith paid Carney out of his own money $7,000. He did not know whether Carney had paid out that amount, but the money was understood to have been paid to cover his expenses.

Smith's testimony in regard to Caldwell's knowledge of the payment of this $7,000 was a little mixed. At one point he said that he did not believe Caldwell knew anything about it; at another, he testified that he supposed that Caldwell was informed of it. Smith denied, positively, that he was engaged in the purchase of members, as Spriggs had testified that he was on Saturday, and that he knew of the use of any other money in the canvass, though he had heard that Clarke was buying votes.

The only other witness whose testimony threw much light beneath the surface of this dark subject was D. R. Anthony, editor of the Leavenworth *Times*. He testified to having had a conversation with Caldwell last summer, in which the latter said the election cost him about $60,000. He also gave some particulars about some money, $6,000, that Caldwell had lent to Burke, the proprietor of a paper in Leavenworth, for services during the canvass, and for which he had taken Burke's notes. Anthony desired to purchase the papers, and desired to get the notes. Caldwell refused to give them up, saying that he never intended to collect them.

On cross-examination, it was proved that Caldwell had sued on one of these notes for $2,000. Burke told the witness that he gave the notes, so that the transaction should not appear like subsidizing the press. The witness further said that, in a conversation with Caldwell, he told him that he (witness) had been the means of making one of the members of the Legislature, Byers, cost him more than he otherwise would. Byers came to the witness, and said he had been offered more than $2,000, which Caldwell was to pay for his vote. The witness told him that he was a fool, for he could get more. Byers afterward said that he had got $5,000. Caldwell disputed this, and said that he had not advanced on Byers. At Topeka, Caldwell offered witness the Governorship of Washington Territory, if he would stop his opposition. Witness replied that he did not see how Caldwell could give him that, as he had already promised it to Jas. F. Legate, and if Legate did not have it Kalloch would. Here the witness gave a long explanation of the local fight in the Republican party in Leavenworth, growing out of the railroad operations of Len Smith and Caldwell; accusing them of corrupting the City Council, and doing other improper acts. He then said that Colonel Anderson, the local agent of the Kansas Pacific Railroad at Topeka, who testified on Saturday, came into his office during the legislative investigation last winter, and said that he was trying to get pay for a $3,500 note that Caldwell owed him, and that if it was not paid he would go before the Committee and tell all he knew. He said that he was one of Caldwell's principal agents at Topeka, and that, for his services, he was to receive $5,000. They had paid him $1,500; that he had bought a house, and that if they did not pay the other $3,500 he would be ruined. He spoke of Carson's purchasing the member Crocker, and then getting the $1,000 back. After this conversation, Anderson got passes to Chicago, and said that if he did not get the money he should go to Topeka. If he did, he should go out of the State. Anderson afterwards said that the matter had been arranged, and he went out of the State. Anderson also told witness that arrangements had been made to pay Snoddy, Chairman of the Legislative Committee, money to extend the investigation to the election of Pomeroy, six years ago, so as to let Caldwell down easy. The importance of this witness' testimony in regard to Anderson will be appreciated when it is remembered that it agrees substantially with that of two other witnesses who have been before the Committee, while Anderson denied nearly everything that they have said. Anderson's manner was so evasive as to convince those who were listening to him that he was not testifying honestly. Five or six other witnesses were examined to-day, but, though their evidence disclosed a terrible state of demoralization in Kansas politics, it added very little to the knowledge which the Committee got from the witnesses, whose testimony has already been reported. The testimony thus far taken is of the most startling character, and discloses a state of affairs in the Kansas Legislature that could hardly be imagined before. It is hardly possible to conceive how Caldwell will meet much of the evidence brought out, especially as the most damaging portion of it has been given by his personal friends who were very unwilling witnesses. His resignation or expulsion seem almost inevitable, though he still asserts, in private conversation, that he will be able to clear himself.

THE IRON-CLAD OATH.

A bill to repeal the oath of office known as "The Iron-clad Oath," introduced in the House by Mr. Beck to-day, lacked a few votes of the two-thirds necessary for its passage. There were 123 yeas to 66 nays.

THE UNION PACIFIC.

The Union Pacific question came up again in the House to-day. Mr. Hibbard tried to pass in the morning hour a bill repealing the ninth section of the Army Appropriation bill of March, 1871, which directs the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the Company one-half of the amount annually earned for transportation of mail, troops, and supplies, but Mr. Sargent managed to exhaust the hour by the roll call, which threw the bill over to Monday next. Just before the House adjourned, Mr. Hibbard moved to suspend the rules so as to make it an amendment to the pending Legislative Appropriation bill, providing that all sums earned by the Pacific Railroad shall be retained and applied on its indebtedness to the Government. This motion was agreed to.

Mr. Sargent followed it with a motion to also make in order an amendment directing the Attorney General to institute proceedings in equity to determine whether the Company has fulfilled its obligations to the Government, but the House adjourned without voting on the motion.

AN INTERESTING FIELD FOR INVESTIGATION.

It is probable that the Wilson Investigating Committee will endeavor to ascertain the amount of money paid by the Union Pacific Railway as counsel fees to Senators and members of the House for legal services that were merely nominal. It is believed that there is a broad and interesting field of investigation in this direction. Public opinion will be likely to condemn the Congressmen who took large fees from the railway and rendered no corresponding legal service in return as equally censurable with those who embarked in the Credit Mobilier stock speculation. It is shown that the Company have expended hundreds of thousands of dollars in securing influence in Congress by this method. The Committee may think it worth while to inquire whether any of the money can be recovered and applied on the debt of the Company to the Government. Already many rumors are afloat that appear likely to assume the tangible form of explicit charges against certain Senators of having accepted heavy fees from Oakes Ames.

A letter was received from a prominent Congressman to-day, alleging that, when a Western Senator's election was pending, Ames sent him $10,000 as a retainer for the railroad, telling a friend at the time, that he was thus securing a powerful friend in the Senate.

THE DURELL INVESTIGATION.

Judge Kelly said to-day, upon being asked the reason for introducing his resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the official action of Judge Durell, of Louisiana, that while he did not expect to prove anything, still he thought the matter of so much importance in view of the grave charges alleged as to require an investigation at the hands of Congress. He says he hopes his resolution may solve the Louisiana difficulty by means known to the Constitution. Judge Durell is charged with usurpation of jurisdiction, and with having, in a mere decree, overthrown the State Government of Louisiana. If this be true, it is an impeachable offence, and the House should at once proceed to present articles of impeachment to the Senate.

FINANCIAL.

The Senate Finance Committee has received a draft of a bill from the Secretary of the Treasury, to accompany its forthcoming report on the legal tender question, under Senator Scott's resolution of inquiry as to the power of the Secretary to expand the currency. This bill is prepared in accordance with the adverse opinion of the Committee upon the Secretary's right in this direction, and fixes the limit of the circulating medium at $356,000,000. A provision is made, however, for the issuing of $19,000,000 to be held as a reserve in extraordinary contingencies. On this proposition the Committee will hold a meeting to-morrow. It is understood that the majority of the Committee are opposed to it. It is also stated that, if the Secretary fails to have this proposition favorably received by the Finance Committee, he will endeavor to have the Ways and Means Committee take action on it.

NOMINATIONS.

The President to-day sent to the Senate a brace of nominations which indicate a curious change of position. These were the names of Judge Busteed, of Alabama, who resigned the District Judgeship of Alabama, and was appointed to the Supreme Bench of this District; and of Judge Humphreys, who resigned the latter position, and was appointed to the position formerly held by Busteed. Both these confirmations will be bitterly contested, especially by the Bar of this District.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

B. R. Banner, President of the St. Louis Board of Trade, arrived here to-day with the memorial adopted by the National Convention, relative to the reorganization of the Indian Territory. The memorial will be presented in both Houses of Congress to-morrow.

THE COTTON TAX.

The sub-Committee of the Ways and Means, to which was referred the bills introduced in the House providing for the refunding of the cotton tax, will report to the main Committee to-morrow. There is an equal division of sentiment on this question, and it is not at all probable that the views of the sub-Committee will be presented in a shape to having the matter up for final action.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

The sub-Committee, composed of Dawes, Roberts, and Kerr, to whom was referred the question of the expediency of opening the Tax and Tariff bill for the purpose of making modifications and amendments, will report to-morrow adversely on the same, the principal reason given being the shortness of the present session, and the confusion that would inevitably follow if the task were attempted.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

THE CREDIT MOBILIER INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The special Committee, of which Judge Poland is Chairman, to investigate the Credit Mobilier charges, resumed its session this morning, and Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, being present, was sworn, and submitted a written statement. He says he never was the owner of any Credit Mobilier stock, but he agreed to take ten shares of stock, but the agreement was rescinded before the stock was transferred. In December, 1867, he had $1,000 which he had no occasion to use, and asked his colleague, Washburn, how he had better invest it. Mr. Washburn recommended the purchase of an Iowa & Cedar Rapids Railroad bond, saying that Ames had these bonds. He went to Ames and asked him to sell him such bond. He replied that they were all sold, but he would let him have, for his thousand dollars, ten shares in Credit Mobilier stock, and guarantee him 10 per cent interest. Mr. Dawes then told Ames he would take the stock. He gave him the thousand dollars, and took the receipts of the stock to be delivered in the future. Subsequently Dawes learned that a suit was about to be commenced in the Pennsylvania Courts, by Duff Green, against Ames and his associates, to get possession of the Credit Mobilier charter. When he returned to Washington he told Ames he did not want any such stock, and Ames paid him back the money and 10 per cent interest. In the meantime, he had received one dividend of 35 per cent, which he allowed Ames in settlement, he paying Dawes the balance only.

In answer to questions by Judge Poland, Dawes testified that to the best of his memory it was at the beginning of the December session of 1867 that he let Ames have the $1,000. The dividend was paid to him in about three weeks afterwards. The transaction was rescinded in January, 1868. Knew nothing of the market value of that stock. When Ames said he would guarantee him 10 per cent he thought the investment would be a good one.

W. Hastings sent a letter to the Committee, proposing to show that a large shareholder in the Union Pacific Railroad, and also the Credit Mobilier, testified in a California Court that he, said shareholder, had used the money and stock of the Union Pacific Road, and of the Credit Mobilier, to bribe Congressmen, to inaugurate influence, and to carry through, by bribery and corruption, legislation in the interest of railroads. Hastings asks the Committee to procure the records in the action in the Fifteenth Judicial District of California, in San Francisco, of A. G. Elliott *vs.* Ben Halladay; also in the same Court of the action of John Nightingale *vs.* Ben Holladay. He also suggests that they examine as witness W. H. L. Barnes, law partner of Eugene Casserly, attorney for the Central Pacific Railroad in San Francisco, and ask for the reasons appearing in the address made by him (Barnes) before a meeting in San Francisco at the request of a high official. Hastings asked leave to read to the Committee an extract from Barnes' address.

Charles H. Neilson, son-in-law of James Brooks, sworn. Witness produced his certificates of stock in the Credit Mobilier, the first certificate being for 100 shares, dated Dec. 26, 1867, and the second for 50 shares, dated Feb. 29, 1868. Witness subscribed originally to 100 shares.

Question—Did you sign for them?

Answer—I do not recollect. James Brooks, my father-in-law, put me in a way of getting that stock by advancing money. All the dividends came to me, and I got the money. Brooks did the business. He told witness he had a chance to put him in the Credit Mobilier, and did so. Witness was not present at the negotiation. Don't remember who furnished certificate. Did not remember how he came in possession of the certificate.

Q.—How was the matter arranged between you and Brooks in reference to the money paid?

A.—The arrangement was made simply by Brooks advancing the money, and I receiving the dividends. I gave no security to Brooks when the money was advanced; gave no note or bond. Did not think that necessary between father and son. I began to receive dividends very shortly after getting the stock. Received one dividend in money amounting to $9,000. Did not remember when. Had paid a portion of the money to Brooks. Purchased the second fifty shares with money borrowed from Sidney Dillon. Brooks furnished none of it. Thought he paid over par for the last fifty shares of stock. Brooks had no connection with the last fifty shares in any way. The whole stock, 150 shares, belonged to me, and all the dividends were mine. Brooks had no ownership in any of them. He simply advanced $10,000. There was no understanding that he was to derive any benefits from the stock. On the contrary, it was understood that witness was to have the whole of it for his own use.

By Mr. Niblack—Brooks originally mentioned the matter to witness, and stated at the time that he had the power of putting witness in the Credit Mobilier, but made no explanation beyond saying he did not care to hold the shares himself.

To Niblack—Knew that he paid a premium on fifty shares, but did not remember how much. Did not know whether Brooks had any agency in procuring the last fifty shares. Brooks told him he was entitled to fifty shares additional, and told him to go and get it.

To McCrary—Witness received, besides $9,000 in cash, 822 shares of stock in the Union Pacific Railroad, received in the way of dividends from the Credit Mobilier. Turned some of them over to Brooks and some to Dillon. Gave the latter enough to cover the loan received from him. Still owns 500 shares of stock of the Union Pacific Railroad. None of his stock has ever been held in the name of Brooks.

Cross-examined by Mr. M'Comb—Received 50 shares additional stock by virtue of his ownership of 100 shares. Did not remember having received notice that he was entitled to 50 shares additional. Brooks paid for the first 100 shares. Witness did not pay for it. When he went to the office to get the stock he found it already paid for, and in his name. Brooks is in the habit of putting witness into good investments. Did not remember any particular one. Did not remember from whom he received the dividends.

M'Comb waived further cross-examination until to-morrow, when Judge Black will be present.

Brooks then asked that various records from the War Department be produced before the Committee, by which he wanted to show that M'Comb was not to be believed.

Niblack—Well, that is a matter that we will take under consideration.

Brooks—I want to show that M'Comb is a man not to be believed under oath, and a man of bad character. I also want to have summoned Lyman Elmore, H. F. Pultys, Calvin Slade, General Doubleday, and the ex-Mayor of New Orleans, I forget his name.

M'Comb—Benj. F. Flanders is his name. I can give you a good many more names if you want them. I would also like to give the Committee some names in reference to Mr. Brooks' character.

Brooks—Well, I can give you names for a moral or immoral character.

M'Comb—I have no doubt you can have them made to order. I will be very glad to compare characters with you, however.

Poland—Well, these witnesses have nothing to do with the Credit Mobilier?

Brooks—No, sir.

M'Comb—If it is a question of character, I should like to furnish a list of names. I should like all the leather trade of New York, Boston, and Baltimore, where I have done business for the past twenty years, brought here, together with A. T. Stewart and the leading business men of New York; with General Crossman, General Meiggs, General Babbit, and other army officers in the Quartermaster's Department.

Mr. Poland—Well, if we conclude to examine witnesses in regard to character, we will give you the opportunity to reply.

M'Comb—Very well, sir. That is all I want. I am perfectly willing to stand on the record.

THE TETON SIOUX.

Acting Secretary of the Interior Cowan has replied to the House resolution calling for information relative to the Teton Sioux Indians. Their proper name is Titwans. They are a nomadic people under the care of the Indian Agents of the Upper Missouri, and number 6,000 souls.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

NEW BILLS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—A large number of new bills were introduced and referred.

MINERAL LANDS.

Mr. CHANDLER introduced a bill exempting mineral lands in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota from the operations of the Mining act of May 10, 1872.

WATER LOTS.

Mr. PRATT offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information in relation to the number of lakes and other bodies of water which have not been included in the surveys of the public lands in the States.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

Mr. RAMSEY gave notice that on Monday next he would move to proceed with the Postal Telegraph bill.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) called up the bill to provide for the further endowment and support of Agricultural Colleges. He offered a substitute for the bill providing that the proceeds of the sales of 500,000 acres of public lands, at $1.25 per acre, shall be appropriated to each State and Territory having such a college as contemplated in the bill.

Mr. WINDOM offered an amendment providing that the bill shall not be construed to change or limit the operation of the homestead and pre-emption laws.

Mr. SHERMAN said the bill would give away over $34,000,000. He also expressed a doubt as to the constitutionality of the bill. The distributions were not to be in proportion to the population, but upon a plan which will give Arizona, for instance, with only 17,000 inhabitants, as much as would be given to Ohio or New York. The original act establishing Agricultural Colleges had been a great disadvantage to the Western States. The financial condition of the nation at this time was not such that it could afford to give away for chimerical projects the whole proceeds of the public lands for the next ten years.

Mr. MORRILL said Mr. Sherman was mistaken in his statements, and that the greatest interest was felt in this bill by the mechanics and farmers throughout the country.

Mr. THURMAN said there was no Constitutional power in Congress to distribute public money in a manner so irregular as to give three hundred thousand people, in a sparsely settled State, the same amount as to four millions and half of people in the State of New York; but even if it were Constitutional and just, it would be impolitic to make such a distribution. The bounty of the Nation should be distributed, either according to population, or to those localities where it is most needed. Massachusetts, for instance, could more easily establish and maintain an agricultural department in connection with one of her existing colleges, without a dollar of public aid, than Texas could do it with the aid of three millions of dollars. Mr. Thurman said, also, that he had little confidence in these Agricultural Colleges, and did not believe they have been so successful as their friends represented.

Mr. PATTERSON denied that it was necessarily just to distribute aid for educational institu-

[*Continued on the Eighth Page.*]

OUR GOVERNORS.

Notes from the Executive Mansion.

From Governor Shadrach Bond to Governor Richard J. Oglesby.

Our Chief Executives for the Past Fifty Years.

How the Governors Look in Their Portraits—Their Record in History.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 11, 1873.

The Executive Mansion, built by the State as the home for her Governors during their term of office, and for their portraits when they are Governors no longer, is a red brick building set in the middle of a block situated about the centre of Springfield. There is nothing grand or gubernatorial about the edifice, and many of the private residences in its vicinity surpass it in architectural beauty. Trees not very noble, and shrubs somewhat scarce and stunted, stand at unequal distances in the grass, the untrimmed edges of which, like the unkempt hair of a woman, are distasteful to the eye fond of gazing on bold and well-defined lines. This is the fault of the Legislature, which has always failed to appropriate money sufficient to keep the Executive Mansion and grounds in order becoming to the dignity of the State.

THE FENCE,

or paling, surrounding the square, looks very innocent. It is a plain fence,—a very ordinary fence,—no better than thousands of farmers have in front of their homesteads; and yet more money has been appropriated for the repair of that fence than would build it ten times over. In the old days, when the Governor was paid $1,500 a year to maintain his family and the greatness of the State, money was donated to him to fix up the fence, with the distinct understanding that it would go into his pocket. The necessity for this shameful subterfuge is not yet at an end, and yet a few thousands could be spent judiciously in ornamenting these grounds and renovating the mansion.

This brings us back to

THE MANSION.

It has two stories and a basement, and is large enough for a school-house or a barn. A flight of stone steps leads to what courtesy demands shall be denominated the grand entrance, which opens on a large hall, from which a corkscrew stairway leads to the upper regions. On either side of this hall are parlors, or reception-rooms; and on the walls of the halls and parlors hang the

PORTRAITS OF ALL THE GOVERNORS

who have wielded the sceptre in the State since it was admitted to the Union in 1818. It is sad to stand in this picture-gallery, surrounded by these relics of departed greatness. Each of these men, in his day, played a prominent part in the drama of life; their names were familiar to every citizen of the State; in some instances their fame had jumped its boundaries to the world beyond; nearly all stood high for a time in the estimation of their fellowmen; and now many of them are forgotten, and, one day or another, the wave of oblivion will wash out the memory of a majority of the remainder.

The paths of glory lead but to the grave.

There are thirteen of them, eight of whom have returned to dust. The pictures are worth studying. They are part of the history of the State; and, now that another Governor is about to earn the right to stand beside them, a sketch of those who preceded him, and whose effigies are before us, will be timely and appropriate.

GOVERNOR BOND.

The first in order is Governor Bond,—Shadrach by baptism,—who began the Gubernatorial business after the State was admitted into Uncle Sam's family, in 1818. According to the portrait, he was proprietor of a fine Roman nose, which presided with dignity over a determined mouth. The countenance is pleasing. The cheeks are heavy, and ornamented with whiskers. The forehead rises to considerable altitude, and is broad. He appears in a military coat, gold epaulettes, and sash. Daylight was observed by him first in Maryland, whence he emigrated to the American Bottom, in Monroe County, and became a farmer-politician. He was in the Territorial Legislature several times, was in Washington as Congressman, and Receiver of Public Moneys at Kaskaskia. He was a substantial, farmer-like man, of strong common sense, without any pretensions to learning. In his first message to the Legislature, he called attention to the Illinois & Michigan Canal. During his term the Capital was removed from Kaskaskia to Vandalia. In 1821, the State Bank, founded without money, wholly on the credit of the State, was organized,—the bill creating it, and all the disasters it entailed, being passed over his veto. Colonel Menard, a Frenchman, was the Lieutenant Governor. In connection with the banking legislation, a resolution was offered in the Senate requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to receive State Bank notes at the Land Offices in payment for the public lands. Putting the question, Menard, according to Ford's history, said: "Gentlemen of de Senate, it is moved and seconded dat de notes of dis Bank be made Land-Office money. All in favor of dat motion say aye; all against it say no. It is decided in de affirmative. And now, gentlemen, I bet you one hunder dollar he never be made Land-Office money;" and "he" wasn't. The first and last duel ever fought in Illinois took place during this Administration, between two men named Stewart and Bennett, in Belleville, St. Clair County. It was intended to be a bogus affair, to ridicule Bennett, who sent the challenge. Stewart was in the secret, and no ball was put in the gun; but Bennett, who was in earnest, slipped one into his, unknown to the seconds or his adversary. They fired, and Stewart was killed. Bennett ran away, but two years afterward was caught in Arkansas, brought back, and convicted of murder. Just think of that. Governor Bond refused to pardon him, and he was hung in the presence of a vast multitude. Bennett was a fool to live in that age. He should have had his lot cast in these days of culture, progress, and unhung murderers.

GOVERNOR COLES

was the second,—1822 to 1826. His picture shows a face of the Grecian style of beauty, if there is any beauty about it. If there is, it is of a rough and untamed kind. It is a strong face, the lines indicating power and will. The hair is silvered with age. He is dressed in a dark coat, a black stock, and standing collar. He was born in the Mother of Presidents, and inherited slaves, which he brought with him to St. Clair County, and emancipated them, in defiance of laws regulating the manumission of bondmen. He did not give the bonds usual in such cases. He was indeed an original Abolitionist, and ran much risk by his bold action. He laid the foundation of a Free State in Illinois, and preserved it from the curse of Slavery. He had not been long in the State before he took an active part in politics. He was well fitted for a contest. He had been Private Secretary to Mr. Madison, and his education was improved by extensive travel in Europe. He precipitated the contest between Slavery and Freedom. Crawford, then Secretary of the Treasury, and Calhoun, intended to be candidates for the Presidency. One of the Senators from Illinois, Ninian Edwards, favored Calhoun, while the other, Jesse B. Thomas, advocated Crawford. The Gubernatorial election came. There were four candidates: Joseph Phillips, the Chief Justice, and Thomas C. Brown, one of the Supreme Court

Judges,—both in favor of Slavery; General James P. Moore and Edward B. Coles,—both in favor of Freedom. Coles was triumphant. After his inauguration, the Slavery men assembled in front of the house where he stayed, and vented their feelings by hooting and hissing. The Legislature was against him, and decided, by a two-thirds vote, to call a Convention to amend the Constitution so as to admit slavery. The people rejected the Convention and Slavery by 2,000 majority, and made Illinois ever after a Free State. To Governor Coles much praise is due for that glorious result.

GOVERNOR EDWARDS

reigned from 1826 to 1830. He was a fine-looking man, if his portrait does not lie. The face is heavy, but handsome,—rather animal in the lower part, but intellectual higher up. The eye are large, the forehead expansive, the mouth pleasant. His beautiful hair is brushed back all around. Brass, or perhaps gold, buttons decorate his blue coat, beneath which is a vest of a sort of buff hue. Around the neck, under the coat, is a scarf like what is worn now by genteel young men. Of imposing personal appearance, he arrayed his person in gorgeous raiment, cut in the fashion of the old school; and it is on record that, at his inauguration, he was so elegantly made up that he impressed the rustics with an exalted idea of his magnificence, in which he fully believed himself. He had been out in the world at Washington, where he served in the United States Senate.

When running for Governor, he was opposed by Thomas C. Sloe and Adolphus Frederick Hubbard. Ford's History preserves a few words of one of the Hubbard's addresses to the intelligent people. He said: "Fellow-citizens, I offer myself as a candidate before you for the office of Governor. I do not pretend to be a man of extraordinary talents, nor do I claim to be equal to Julius Cæsar or Napoleon Bonaparte, nor yet to be as great a man as my opponent, Governor Edwards. Nevertheless, I think I can govern you pretty well. I do not think it will require a very extraordinary smart man to govern you, for, to tell you the truth, fellow-citizens, I do not think you will be very hard to govern, nohow." In spite of his opponent, Mr. Edwards was elected.

Governor Edwards had been Governor of Illinois Territory for nine years, and had served in the United States Senate. After his inauguration, the Governor began to war upon the State Bank; but the politicians defeated him, and the Bank continued to flourish. He charged the Cashier with fraud, but a whitewashing Committee, like others of a more enlightened period, reported the accusation unfounded. The Winnebago War occupied considerable attention at one period of this Administration. The Indians were chastised. The "Butcher-Knife Boys"—so called because they were weaponed with murderous dirks, and materially influenced, and, in some parts of the State, controlled, the elections—were the terror of decent people. The Judges were under the influence of such persons, and never liked to give offence to criminals or their friends. Their etiquette was novel in those plain and primitive times. One Judge presided over a Court where one Green was found guilty of murder. It became his delicate duty to pass sentence of death upon the gentleman; and, when it is remembered that *supersedeases* were not as common then as they have since become, the following will be appreciated. Said the Judge to the gentleman at the bar: "Mr. Green, the jury, in their verdict, say you are guilty of murder, and the law says you are to be hung. Now, I want you, and all your friends down on Indian Creek, to know that it is not I who condemn you, but the jury and the law. Mr. Green, the law allows you time for preparation, and so the Court wants to know what time you would like to be hung." The accommodating manslayer responded: "May it please the Court, I am ready at any time; those who kill the body have no power to kill the soul; my preparation is made, and I am ready to suffer at any time the Court may appoint." The Judge then administered a friendly admonition, saying, "Mr. Green, you must know that it is a very serious matter to be hung; it can't happen to a man more than once in his life, and you had better take all the time you can get; the Court will give you until this day four weeks. Mr. Clerk, look at the Almanac and see if this day four weeks comes on Sunday." The Clerk examined the calendar, and found that "this day four weeks came on Thursday." The Court then continued, and remarked: "Mr. Green, the Court gives you until this day four weeks, at which time you are to be hung." The Attorney General seemed to think that the occasion was not sufficiently solemn, and intimated to the Judge that he had better impress upon the prisoner something about the brevity of life, and especially when it is limited to four weeks. "Oh," said the Court, "he understands the whole matter as well as if I had preached to him a month. He knows he has got to be hung this day four weeks. You understand it in that way, Mr. Green, don't you?" "Yes," answered Mr. Green; and Mr. Green was removed to jail, the Court going home satisfied that he had finished the job diplomatically, so as not to impair his chances of re-election. Such was the fashion of the times.

GOVERNOR REYNOLDS,

who swayed the sceptre of authority from 1830 to 1834, was painted like Cromwell, with his warts on. It is a bony face,—a wrinkled front. The forehead is high and furrowed, and crow's feet have left their footprints around the eyes, which are large and liquid. The long nose reaches almost down to the mouth, as it were about to drop into that wide aperture, and it would but that the lips are firmly closed. He wears short side-whiskers, and the hair looks as if he slept in it all night, and sat for the artist before he could find any comb but his long fingers. The shirt front and collar are horribly mussed, and he looks as if it made no difference to him. He bears the reputation of having been a curious specimen, and a look at the picture confirms it. He ran against a Baptist preacher named Kinney, who was armed with "the sword of the Lord and the Spirit,"—the former being a Bible, which he carried in one pocket for the edification of the pious; the latter a bottle of whiskey, carried in another pocket, for the delectation of thirsty sinners. Reynolds, by all accounts, never drank himself, but had no scruples about making his friends hilarious about election-times. The Bible and the whiskey did not mix very well for Mr. Kinney, for Reynolds beat him. Kinney was a Jackson man, and the anti-Jackson men supported Reynolds. Reynolds was a sort of nondescript character, remarkable for his individuality. He had an unyielding will. He cared nothing for party, and followed his own independent course, regardless of party or politicians. During his term, the Black Hawk War came off. The *Galenian*, the only paper published in Illinois or Wisconsin, contained narratives of the battles. Judge Breese was elected to the United States Senate during this Administration.

GOVERNOR DUNCAN

came next. He served from 1834 to 1838. He has the features of an Indian in the picture,—prominent cheek-bones, thin; clean-cut lips, a forehead low, but wide; dark, piercing eyes, and straight hair. He is described as a man of "genteel, affable, and manly deportment," of meagre education, but of sound judgment and undoubted moral courage. He was a Kentuckian, and served, when quite young, in the war of 1812, distinguishing himself under Colonel Croghan, when that officer, with a handful of men, defended Fort Stephenson against ten times their number of British and Indians. When he became a citizen of the State, his military fame secured him the position of Major General of Militia, to which he was elected, by the people. He had served in the State Senate in 1824-'25, and was the author of the first Common-School law passed in the State.

GOVERNOR CARLIN

served from 1838 to 1842. He has a thin face, square chin, long nose, no lips,—simply a slit in the face under the nose,—prominent cheek-bones, a high forehead, side-whiskers, large ears, and spectacles. He is a hungry-looking Governor, and seems to be in need of a square meal. He was a character in his way, as obstinate as a mule, but withal able. Once upon a time, in his younger days, he entered a horse to run a race down on the American Bottom. He was to preside on the horse's back as jockey. When weighed, he was too heavy. He began to lighten himself by stripping, and, by the time he was stark naked, the scales stood even at 140. That was right. The saddle was taken off the horse; he jumped aboard with nothing on but his cuticle, and rode the race. It was a barebacked ride in more senses than one. When the struggle was ended, he licked the owner of the opposition quadruped. An old gentleman who knew him personally informed me that he was a rough customer. Any way he was Governor. In the beginning of 1842, the State Bank, with a circulation of three millions, burst, and the Shawneetown concern soon followed.

GOVERNOR FORD

held office from 1842 to 1846. He was the Democratic candidate, having taken the place of Adam W. Snyder, who died after being nominated. Mr. Ford was on the Supreme Bench at the time, and had been twice appointed State's Attorney, and four times elected Judge by the Legislature. Governor Duncan, the candidate of the Whig party, was beaten. Ford's portrait presents a sharp-featured man, with a hooked nose, deep-set eyes, small mouth, twisted skyward on the right side, and an abundance of apparently black hair, but no whiskers. A surviving friend of his, who knew him well, remarked that "Nature made him to electioneer in a grog-shop, and he could not be beaten in electing a Constable." Still there is no doubt but he was a man of large and versatile ability, a fair lawyer, and the best historian Illinois has had so far,—which is, indeed, faint praise. His history is interesting, and would be worth republishing, copies being now very scarce. General Shields is believed by some to have written the book; but, in the preface, the General says he gave it to the world without changing any of Ford's sentiments, with many of which he entirely disagreed. It is a fair picture of the early times of Illinois; describes the habits, customs, and dress of the people; holds the "mirror up to Nature" in that respect; gives rather a graphic account of the Indian and Mormon Wars; but is made the vehicle of personal spleen and animosity, out of place in any work pretending to be historical. The style is easy, and some of the stories narrated are very amusing. Ford had not much respect for dignity in himself or in any one else. He went to Memphis in 1845, or thereabouts, with John Dougherty, the retiring Lieutenant Governor, to attend a Railroad Convention where John C. Calhoun was to be present. Calhoun came up from New Orleans in a special steamer, and, as he approached Memphis, standing between the smoke-stacks,—"a little bit of a fancy-looking metaphysician," Governor Dougherty says,—the Southern people, assembled in a multitude, broke out in ringing cheers that were heard almost over the entire Mississippi Valley. Ford and Dougherty were spectators of the scene. Ford was offended by the air of dignity surrounding Calhoun. "D—n dignity!" said he to Dougherty, "I can't stand it. Just look at that fellow standing there, as rigid as the smoke-stacks." When his successor, French, was taking the oath of office, Ford remarked to a bystander, "Look at that d—n fool swearing a lie." He was cynical and vindictive; his look shows it.

GOVERNOR FRENCH

was elected in 1846; and, when the Constitutional Convention abolished all the State officers, in 1848, he was re-elected for four years, making his term of service six years, ending in 1852. He has a broad, genial face, full of kindness and amiability. The nose is straight, the mouth a horizontal line, the hair curly and falling upon his shoulders. He is in the attitude of standing, and the book in his hand is marked "Coke above Littleton," indicating his profession. He was a good lawyer, and possessed fine scholarly attainments. He was a lovable person, gentlemanly in his deportment, courteous in his manners, Jacksonian in politics, and conservative in most of his views on public questions.

GOVERNOR MATTESON

comes next in order, from 1852 to 1856. He is a fine-appearing man, of prepossessing countenance, expansive brow, Roman nose, and, in general, having a cute expression. His unfortunate history in connection with his Administration has left a blot on his escutcheon which has never been erased. It is believed that he made restitution afterward, and that the State did not lose very heavily. The transaction is within the range of memory. The Executive Mansion was burnt during his time, and is now seventeen years old

GOVERNOR BISSELL

was in the Gubernational Chair from 1856 to 1860. From this on, the history of the State is within the memory of living men. His picture shows a man of martial bearing, of dark complexion, black eyes, a fine nose, knocked awry by a Mexican bullet, and a mouth shrouded by a black mustache, crowning it like a Mansard roof. He was a gallant soldier. He served three years in Mexico, returning covered with laurels won on many a bloody field. Fascinated as the people always are by military heroism, he was sent to Congress; and one day, when Jeff Davis, on the floor of the House, claimed for the Mississippi troops, with which he served, the honor of turning Santa Anna's army at Buena Vista, Bissell sprang to his feet, and warmly defended the Illinois soldiers, who, he claimed, performed that important duty, under the command of Colonel Hardin. Bissell accused Davis of misrepresentation. The fiery Southerner challenged Bissell to mortal combat. Bissell accepted, and it is generally believed that General Harrison interposed and prevented the meeting. There are those, however, of his contemporaries still living, who believe that the duel actually occurred, and that the paralysis of the lower limbs with which Bissel was afflicted in his latter years was produced by a ball from the pistol of Davis. He always denied the deed, but may have done so, as no one who participated in one could, under the law of the time, hold an office in the State. He died before the expiration of his term, in the Executive Mansion, and was succeeded by Lieutenant Governor Wood. Governor Palmer's eulogy on Bissell is one of the best of his productions, and ranks high among funeral orations.

GOVERNOR WOOD

still lives at Quincy. He served as Governor about thirteen months. His fine, benevolent face is known to many in the State.

GOVERNOR YATES

was elected in 1860, and served four years. It is unnecessary to sketch his career as Governor, as Senator, as nothing,—his present position. His picture is good,—that of a handsome, fresh man, of exceeding good nature.

GOVERNOR OGLESBY

served from 1864 to 1868. A sketch of his life will be found elsewhere. The picture is poor. It does not do him justice. He is much better looking, and his face far more jolly.

GOVERNOR PALMER.

Last, but not least,—probably in many respects the greatest of any of the Governors,—is John M. Palmer. It is superfluous to remark that he was elected in 1868. His history is known to all. He retires to public life to the practice of the profession of which he is so bright an ornament.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

On Monday next, the old Administration retires from power, and the new officials assume their duties and responsibilities. Now is the fittest time to sketch the past lives of the men who are to rule the State, for good or for evil, during the next four years. The following biographies are compiled from information derived from the best sources:

GOVERNOR AND SENATOR.

Richard James Oglesby was born in Oldham County, Ky., July 25, 1824, and is, therefore, 48 years of age. He lost his parents at the age of 8 years, and removed, with an uncle, to Illinois when he was 12, settling in Decatur, where he has since resided. At that time Decatur was a village of 50 inhabitants. Young Oglesby worked for a living, first on a farm, then in a livery-stable, afterwards in a carpenter's shop, where he became quite a skilful mechanic. He had not many opportunities in early life. His lot was hard. He had to work when other boys were at school; but his indomitable energy, and his determination to be somebody, impelled him to study in his spare hours, so that, by the time he was 21, he was prepared to abandon the plane and chisel, and take up Blackstone and Coke. He studied law for a year in Springfield and Decatur, and was admitted to practice in 1845. He has followed the profession off and on ever since. Always ready to respond to the call of his country, he enlisted in 1846 for the Mexican War, was elected Lieutenant of his company, and served, with other Illinois volunteers, under the command of Colonel Baker. He smelt powder at Vera Cruz and Cerro Gordo, and stood beside General Shields when the latter was shot. Returning from the war to Decatur, he again began the practice of his profession, which he continued until the news of gold in California roused his adventurous spirit. He determined to try his fortune in the new Eldorado, and, with a company of eight, started across the Plains in a six-mule team. He worked in the mines for two years, where he says he got the first start in the world. He refers with pride to his California life, and never wearies relating his experience. Wherever he wandered, his heart, untravelled, finally turned to his home at Decatur; and, when he had made his "pile" at the mines, he came home by way of Nicaragua and Cuba, having been absent two years. He voted for General Taylor, his old Mexican commander, in 1848; and when he resumed his law-business after his return from California, he mixed politics with it, and was an Elector for General Scott in 1852. He was fascinated by the military achievements of these commanders, under whom he had served in Mexico. He remained at home four years, till 1856, when he started on a tour of the Old World. He visited every country of Europe, except Spain and Portugal, and was in the Kremlin at Moscow when the present Czar was crowned. He also took quite a squint at Africa, ascending the Nile 600 miles, as far as Thebes; paid his respects to the Sphinx and the Pyramids; returned to Cairo; crossed the Red Sea, and followed the route of the Children of Israel on their flight from Egypt to Petrea, whence he sailed into the Land of Idumea and the Land of Promise, to say nothing of Palestine. Then he paid a flying trip to Syria and Damascus, crossed Mount Lebanon, examined the cedars, of course, made for Beyrout, whence Constantinople was reached, and then visited Greece, Sicily and Rome. He came home through Germany, France, and England. He was away twenty months, and had a great time, picking up much information about places mentioned in Holy Writ, and studying the "effete" monarchies of Europe. In December, 1857, he dropped anchor again in his beloved Decatur, and, the following year, married Miss White, of that place, the issue of the union being four children, two of whom—a daughter aged 9 and son aged 7—survive. He entered into another partnership at this time,—a law-partnership with Judge Gallagher and Major Wait. In the same year, he ran as the Republican candidate for Congress against the Hon. James C. Robinson, and was not elected. In 1860, he was elected State Senator for a four years' term, but served only one session, when he resigned, and buckled on his armor for the War. He was elected Colonel of the Eighth Illinois Infantry, and proceeded immediately to the front. He was promoted to Brigadier General for gallant conduct at Fort Henry and Fort Donelson. At the end of his second year, he was again promoted to Major General for similar conduct at Corinth. Here he was wounded,—an ounce ball entering the left side, just over the heart, passing through the lungs, and lodging in the thorax, where it still remains. He was an invalid, in consequence of his wound, from October, 1862, to April, 1863, when he reported for duty to General Grant at Vicksburg, and was assigned to command of the left wing of the Sixteenth Army Corps. He remained in the service until May 25, 1864, on which day he was nominated by the Republican party for Governor of Illinois. He served as Governor four years. He was candidate for United States Senator against General Logan, in 1870, but Logan had the inside track and beat him. Oglesby ran for Governor in 1872, with the understanding that he was to go to the United States Senate, and he is going.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR AND GOVERNOR.

John Lowerie Beveridge made his *debut* in this vale of tears on July 6, 1824,—the place being Washington County, N. Y. His parents were tillers of the soil. He went to the common schools. In 1842 his family removed to Illinois, and pitched their tents in De Kalb County. He was sent to Rock River Seminary to finish his schooling, and did so. After reading Blackstone, and other text-books, he was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Sycamore, DeKalb County, in 1851. He moved to Evanston in 1854, and hung out his legal shingle in Chicago in the spring of 1855. He pursued the noiseless tenor of his way until the War broke out, when, believing that the sword was more useful to his country than his pen or his eloquence, he girded it on, and led a company of men in Farnsworth's Eighth Illinois Cavalry. After Major Medill was killed, he was elected to the vacancy, and was at one time in command of the regiment. In November, 1863, he was mustered out, and, under the direction of the Secretary of War and Governor Yates, organized the Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry, which he commanded, in Missouri and elsewhere. He was finally mustered out in the spring of 1866, and the same year was mustered into the office of Sheriff of Cook County, then a lucrative position. In 1870 he was elected to the State Senate, and the same year succeeded Senator Logan as Congressman-at-Large. At the recent election he ran for Lieutenant Governor, and will succeed to a soft thing as Governor when Governor Oglesby abandons that office.

SENATOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

John Early was born in Ohio, 44 years ago, and accompanied his family on a peregrination to Canada, whence they returned to their native land twenty-seven years since, and planted themselves in Boone County. Mr. Early, after his marriage, settled in Winnebago. He boasts of no more than a good common-school education, and his path in life was rugged, and at times he had a hard tussle to keep his head above water. Still he survived, and is the stronger for the struggle. He was engaged in carpenter-work, building and contracting, until ten years ago, when he was appointed General Agent of the New England Life Insurance Company, which place he still holds. He was elected to the State Senate in 1870, and again in in 1872. The Republican caucus nominated him for the Presidency of the Senate, to which he will be elected, and succeed Governor Beveridge as Lieutenant Governor. Mr. Early's father served in the War of 1812, being a member of the Nineteenth Regiment. The old gentleman died a year ago, aged 79.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

George Henry Harlow began his career in this world at Sackett's Harbor, Sept. 5, 1830. His father was a cabinet-maker and furniture-dealer. George was sent to the common school, where he remained until he was 18, when he graduated in the highest department. The carpenter and joiner trade ran in the family, and young Harlow studied the manufacture of tables and chairs until he knew all about it, and had developed a higher order of talent in the shape of an aptitude for architectural designing. He promoted himself to the office of O. L. Wheelock, then of Catskill, now of Chicago, and became a draughtsman. In 1864 he packed up his traps and came to the West, to the Land of the Free and so forth, passing through Chicago, when the cholera raged, and stopping at Pekin, where his relatives had gone before. Architectural acquirements did not find a ready market at Pekin, then a diminutive bit of a rural village; but there is always something to be done in the carpenter profession, and at it went Harlow until something better should turn up. The turn-up came in the guise of a dry-goods clerkship, and he measured calico and linen for the country lassies with ability and success. At this time he was young and handsome,—traces of his beauty hang around him still,—and undoubtedly was in himself a magnet which drew the fair sex to his counter. Soon after, he started on his own hook, in the firm of Gill & Harlow, in the town of Delavan, Tazewell County. For fifteen months the dry goods and groceries in which he dealt brought him profits; when the impending crash of 1857 warned him to stand from under, and he sold out. His next venture was a commission house, which was burned out without any insurance. Then he was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court of Tazewell County, against a Democratic majority, and about the same time was elevated to be Alderman in the Town of Pekin. At the end of four years he was renominated for Circuit Clerk by the Republicans, and did not get it. He enlisted in the army previously, but Governor Yates refused to let him go to war, as he needed his services at home. He was one of the eleven who organized the Union League of America at Pekin. In 1865, he was elected one of the Secretaries of the Senate, but resigned to become Private Secretary to Governor Oglesby, who also appointed him Assistant Inspector General, with the rank of Colonel, and put him in command of Camp Butler, then located near this city. He ran for the nomination as Secretary of State in 1868, but was beaten by Mr. Rummel, who subsequently made him Assistant Secretary, and he served three years. He is therefore thoroughly familiar with the duties of the department, and will be able to conduct it with satisfaction to the State. Mr. Harlow has been more or less connected with the press for the past ten years. He was at one time regular correspondent of THE TRIBUNE at the Capital, also of the St. Louis *Democrat*. The Peoria *Transcript* has also been enlivened by his contributions, and lately he has acceptably filled the city editor's chair in the office of the *Journal*, of this city. Mr. Harlow is more proud of his connection with the press than of his connection with carpentering, architecture, dry goods, or anything else he has touched.

AUDITOR OF STATE.

Charles Elliott Lippincott is a genuine "Sucker," having been born at Edwardsville, in this State, Jan. 26, 1825. His father was editor of the Edwardsville *Spectator*, a paper opposed to the introduction of Slavery into the State, and also a preacher of the Presbyterian persuasion. Most of young Lippincott's schooling was done at Jacksonville, where there was a college, which he left before finishing his course, though he has since been received among the alumni. He studied medicine, and practised it five years, at Chandlersville, until 1852, when he put out for California. He immediately became mixed up in the Broderick-Gwin fight, and, having been sent to the State Senate by Yuba County, was one of "the Twelve Apostles of Broderick," who stuck by him until he was defeated for the Senatorship. When Broderick was elected by the next Legislature, Lippincott returned with him "to the States," and resumed the practice of medicine at Chandlersville, intending to make it the business of his life. The "recent unpleasantness" broke out, and, as soon as he heard of the Bull Run affair, he volunteered, and became Colonel of the Thirty-third Illinois. He was in all the engagements of the regiment, except one which came off while he was sick,—beginning in Tennessee, and winding up with the capture of Mobile. Returning home, he was breveted Brigadier. He ran for Congress in the old Ninth District, against Lewis W. Ross, but was beaten by a reduced majority. This put him upon the political track, and secured him the nomination for Auditor in 1868, and again in 1872.

STATE TREASURER.

Mr. Rutz was born in Germany, and has been for many years a highly-respected citizen of St. Clair County. Want of material explains the brevity of his biography.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

James Kirtland Edsall came into life in Windham, Greene County, N. Y., May 10, 1831. (His father was a tanner.) He attended the common schools in Plattsville, and then read law in the office of Judge Bailey, at Catskill. He was admitted to practice in 1852. He came West in 1853, and tried Milwaukee, Fond du Lac, and St. Paul; but business in these places was dull, and he went to Kansas, where he lived during the "Bleeding Kansas" excitement from 1854 to 1856. He was elected to the Territorial Legislature, and was in Topeka when that body was dispersed by Colonel Sumner, of the United States Army, acting under orders from the War Department, where Jeff. Davis presided as Secretary. Mr. Edsall was on the Committee appointed to revise the Kansas Code, having been elected again, as a Free Soiler, after the State was admitted to the Union. He returned to Illinois, and, having married, gave up wandering, and settled down in Dixon, where he has since lived. He was elected to the Senate in 1870, served two years, and secured the nomination for Attorney General.

All these officers were elected for four years, except the State Treasurer, whose term is two years. Mr. Early will probably cease to be Lieutenant Governor on the expiration of his two years' term as Senator, and the Senate will have to select his successor.

RETIRING OFFICERS.

The names of the retiring officers are:

Governor—John M. Palmer.
Lieutenant Governor—John Dougherty.
Secretary of State—Edward S. Rummel.
Auditor—Charles E. Lippincott, re-elected.
Treasurer—Erastus N. Bates.
Attorney General—Washington Bushnell.

Governor Palmer will at once resume the practice of the law, in partnership with his son, John Mayo Palmer; Mr. Dougherty is understood to be a candidate for Federal employment; Mr. Rummell will take a trip to Europe; and Mr. Bushnell will return to his profession.

SUL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A California Chinaman committed suicide by cramming paper up his nose.

—In Philadelphia, last year, there were 701 fires, causing a loss of $6,588,419.

—The number of marriages in Ohio in 1872 was 26,303; divorces granted, 1,026; births, 61,210; deaths, 25,202.

—About a year since the Modoc Chiefs, in a "big talk," resolved not to scalp and mutilate the bodies of their victims.

—The DesMoines Water Works have cost, to the present date, $210,000. Eleven miles of water-pipe are laid.

—This question agitates Lawrence, Kansas: "Should a young man leave his music lesson to split wood when his mother is at home and in perfect health?"

—The citizens of Maplewood, Kansas, keep colored children out of their schools without resorting to extreme measures. They simply burn the school-houses.

—St. Louis people carry frozen apples in their pockets to avoid the rheumatism. When through with the fruit they give the apples to poor little boys.

—A charitable inhabitant of St. Louis lately sent a bundle containing a waterfall, a suspender, a necktie, and a shoe-string to a committee "for the relief of the suffering poor."

—Mrs. Fenn, of Chester Centre, Mich., while ill, was burned to death Christmas by Christian neighbors, who put some red-hot bricks in bed with her to keep her warm.

—A woman at Macon, Ga., dared her husband to commit suicide, and he had her arrested and placed in jail for six months, the Judge holding that her action was a grave offence.

—An eccentric man at Effingham, Ill., whose wife and children had deserted him, lately dug up two of his dead children, and, dressing the skeletons, set them down as his table companions.

—Frederick Douglass was lately refused entrance to a palace car at Corning and was about to walk in, refusal or no refusal, when the conductor was told who he was and raised no further objections.

—The propriety of knowing whom one marries is verified in the case of an aged couple in Iowa, who, as widow and widower, married, and who, it was afterward proven, were brother and sister, separated in childhood.

—His late Honor, the Mayor of Nantes, France, lost his office because he did not afford suitable protection to the multitude of pilgrims who flocked to do homage to "Our Lady of Lourdes" a few weeks ago.

—A California paper coolly gives the following as a morning news item: "A party of young hoodlums on Minna street had considerable sport on Saturday afternoon by running down a Chinaman with a bull dog. The victim was severely bitten and his clothing much damaged."

—Oregon has sent one of its oldest, most intelligent, and most eloquent citizens, General E. L. Applegate, to the East as an emigrant commissioner. His purpose is to make speeches in the towns and villages of the older States in exposition of the attractions of the soil, climate, and commercial promise of Oregon.

—The New York *Commercial Advertiser* is responsible for the following: A young man in the Custom House, who was to be examined for promotion to the position of chief correspondent, telegraphed from Brooklyn to-day as follows: "Won't be over to-day, ain't home yesterday yet." The place was reserved for him.

—A story is told of two men at Bellow's Falls, Vt., who, suspecting that a debtor of both at Chicago was likely to fail, sought to get ahead of each other and first secure his money. One went north by the Vermont Central Road, and the other came to Springfield and went west on the half-past 6 train, got to Chicago, secured his money, and, as he set out to return, met his rival just entering the city.

—Schenectady has the latest Enoch Ardenism. Husband was gone sixteen years; wife became the third spouse of a wealthy citizen, and when her first husband returned to look into the window (figuratively, for he went squarely into the door), she asked the wealthy citizen to whom he should leave his property. "To my children," said he, "children by my first wife." "Then I shall have to leave you;" and she did, in company with her first and earliest.

—The American *Agriculturist* suggests that the girls wear "thick, home-made woolen stockings," instead of the gauze absurdities with which they now cover their rosy and dimpled (?) little extremities. The *Agriculturist* thinks that it would give us a healthier set of mothers. This is true, and the girls might as well, while they are covering up their feet, throw something around their necks and chests. It would be better in more ways than hygienic.

—The Windham County (Ct.) *Transcript* tells the extraordinary story of a Lyme young man, named James Havens, who has fasted 57 days. In the early part of October he began to show symptoms of mental aberration, and in a few days refused food or drink. His condition was such that his physician and friends deemed it prudent to keep him in his room, and to have a constant watch over him; and it is certainly known that for 57 days he did not take one swallow either of food or drink. He is, of course, reduced to a mere skeleton. For a little more than a month he has consented to take food, and is slowly improving, both physically and mentally. All of which is vouched for by a gentleman "whose veracity is unquestionable."

—Dr. John M. Woodworth, Supervising Surgeon of the Marine Hospital service, has just prepared the first annual report of that branch of the Treasury Department. It contains a condensed history of the United States Marine Hospital service since its creation in 1798, including a brief sketch of each hospital from the time it was built or purchased; also copious tables, from which it appears that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, 12,802 were cared for in hospitals, and 854 received out-door relief. Of these 10,945 were discharged, and 521 died. The average daily number in hospital was 1,111. The number of ports at which sick seamen were treated was 81. The number of ports from which the hospital-tax was collected was 123. Total amount of tax collected, $323,700.05. Cost of service for the year, $396,263.11—being $56,819.31 less than 1871.

—That the rigor of the winter in Alabama has increased is a fact that is attested by all the early settlers now on the stage of life. In the early settlement of the State corn was always planted in February, and cotton was planted in March without any apprehension of either being nipped by frost. Not only was the rigor of the winter less than it is now, but late frosts were unknown. In 1849 there was a killing frost in the month of May; in 1852 there was a severe freeze, killing all the vegetation, on the 16th of March; in 1854 there was a frost so late as the 19th of April, and in 1857 a heavy snow fell on April 12. In February, 1852, the ground was frozen for over a week; in January, 1856, the ground was frozen for ten days, and the cold was intense; in January, 1856, the cold was also protracted and intense. Snows have become much heavier, as well as more frequent, of late years.—*Letter to the Mobile Register.*

A Man Suspended by One Foot for a Period of Eight Hours.

From the Poplar Bluff (Mo.) News.

On Monday night an unfortunate Irishman wandered into the Court House searching for a place to pass the night. He found his way up-stairs, were the doors were closed, and turned to retrace his steps, when he struck the railing of the stairs, and thinking it a fence, as he says, he climbed over it at a place where it was about eight feet to the stairs below. Luckily, or unluckily, as the case might have been, as he fell from the railing one of his feet caught between the balusters, and he hung between heaven and earth, head downward. His position was a very painful, and at the same time, a dangerous, one, for, had his foot loosened, he would have fallen the entire distance, to strike on his head. In spite of his many and loud calls for help, he remained in that terrible position all night, and was released next morning. Had the weather been as cold as it had been a few days before, it is quite likely he would have died before morning, as no efforts were made by those who heard his agonizing cries to relieve him.

WASHINGTON.

The Louisiana Bother—Current Opinion.

What the President Did When He Saw Pinchback's Proclamation.

Probability that the Senate Will Admit the Kellogg Candidate.

Flagrant Judges of the Period.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8, 1873.

The Senate has finally acted in the matter of the Louisiana troubles, but what opinion the Administration Senators hold upon Judge Durell and his extraordinary performances it is impossible to find. Our Judicial system in many States is bad as it can possibly be. In Alabama, Dick Busteed is the highest and most frequent authority known to men. In Arkansas, the cost of the Court of the Western District has climbed up to $250,000 a year. In Nebraska and some other States, the Marshal's control over polling juries is availed of by all manner of folks, to get free transportation and comfortable subsistence from remote points. In two States, the Judge is a candidate for the Senate. It is highly necessary that Congress keep the run of those District Judges, and pounce upon one in his cups to say:

"Cassio, I'll make thee an example!"

SENATOR TRUMBULL,

Mr. Farnsworth, and others are pronounced in their expression that Durell's behavior is scandalous and extra-judicial; and, on the other side, not an individual expression has been made in his favor. He lies in the vague and vast quasi-protection of the President, like the giant who was guarded by the dragon.

SENATOR FENTON

expresses the opinion that the better class of Senators are repelled by Judge Durell's action, as well in the case of recognizing the Kellogg Government as in the matter of the New Orleans *Times*. He thinks that, for the present, this indignation is confined to the thinking class,—those who reserve some individual character and opinion, the party notwithstanding.

SENATOR WINDOM,

of Minnesota, said to another Senator last week, as I am told, that the President had put his foot into the Louisiana matter.

JOHN SHERMAN

rose in the Senate, Monday, to move that the Committee on Privileges and Elections be authorized to detail a Sub-Committee to inquire into the Louisiana matter, or, at their discretion, appoint three private persons, not resident in Louisiana, to fully examine into the same.

SENATOR WEST

rose and objected to this. I asked the latter gentleman, at the close of the session, why he had made objection, and he replied that he didn't oppose Sherman's proposition, but that he ought to be consulted about it, in common courtesy. It is Senator West's opinion that the proposition will be agreed to, and that these outside persons will be commissioned as proposed, who will appear before the Senate after the 4th of March and enlighten it, so that it may act discriminately about admitting a Senator. Mr. West says that, when he read Pinchback's proclamation, where he forbade the Fusion Legislature to meet, he took his newspaper around amongst several Republican Senators and consulted with them. They all said that Pinchback's proclamation was without judgment, and showed that person to be an imprudent bully. They further advised Mr. West to go up to the White House and talk to

THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. West found the President entirely unaware of Pinchback's precipitation; and, when the newspaper was handed to him, the President read Pinchback's exercise in the English language from beginning to end. Then he turned around and wrote three pages of instructions to General Sherman as to the attitude of the commanding officer at New Orleans. Said the President: "I don't want the troops to be used to prevent that Fusion Legislature meeting; they ought to be allowed to meet in form, so as to maintain their legal *status*."

Mr. West says that this was the best instance he ever saw of Grant's prompt decision and facility at official business. He instructed the Commander of the troops not to make alliance with either side, but only to keep the peace.

THE LOUISIANA SENATOR.

West was sent to the Senate by Warmoth's partiality, and he is quite a different man from the majority of the carpet-baggers. He had made quite a fair fortune in mercantile and legal pursuits before he went to Louisiana, and there he remained quiet for some time, and very unexpectedly succeeded Harris. He has an interesting family of refined daughters, and has built himself a proper sort of residence in Washington. During the last campaign, he supported Greeley, with the expectation that the nomination of the Philosopher would divide the colored vote, and Republicanize to some extent the ex-Rebels. But, since the election, West has served notice on Warmoth that he should act with the Republican party again.

WEST'S PREFIGURATION.

He expresses the belief that the Kellogg candidate presented to the Senate will be admitted, provided he be not any person who could have made the Durell combination for the sake of availing himself of it,—such person, for example, as Durell, or Kellogg, or Lowell, or Casey, or Packard, or Norton, or Billings. The election of any such person, Pinchback included, would prove collusion in the preliminaries for the sake of effecting it. Mr. West thinks that, if a "proper" person be chosen by the Kellogg party, the Senate will decide that the Kellogg Government is *de facto*, and accept that man as the least awkward course to take.

JUDGE DURELL,

the United States Judge who made this revolution, is a Connecticut man, who went to Louisiana before the War. He has a kind of George Washington face, grave and judicial to look upon, blue eyes, Saxon hair, and he is 55 years old. He is not an intemperate man, but a good table-drinker, and, after dinner, he seldom breaks off the festivities until a late hour, which has led some of the politicians to hope that he will drop off with the apoplexy. The point on which he has been both suspected and stirred up is the matter of controlling the vast bankrupt business which came before him.

His official assignee is the man Norton, of New York, an army Quartermaster, into whose hands Durell has thrown every case which came along, while, meantime, Billings, a practitioner from Connecticut, acts as lawyer for this official assignee. These three, whether by design or unavoidably, have managed to cut up bankrupt affairs in such a way that the lion's share stops with the assignee. It is now charged in this city that, if Durell were to be impeached by Congress, as has been mooted, or if he should die suddenly after an excessive dinner, a new Judge going down to New Orleans would play havoc with Durell's reputation and estate, and dip bucketsful of restitution out of Billings and Norton. To make the future as fair as the past has been mysterious, it is now believed to be the aim of the Confederates to elect Norton to the Senate, and make him the instrument to have Billings put on the Bench in Durell's place,—for the latter will be entitled to retire honorably in 1873, when he will have been a Judge ten years.

NORTON, KELLOGG, AND BILLINGS.

If Norton should come to the Senate and work for his sole appointment, he would probably get it, and then Billings would drop his judicial ermine over the rotten egg of bankruptcy cases which Durell has been sitting on so long.

Billings was never heard of in politics until the Republican Convention met at Baton Rouge, when he appeared with a small tub of money, and nearly carried the nomination away from Kellogg. Kellogg, meantime, was the same shuffler he always was, and Pinchback has made him promise away a large part of the State patronage in advance. This Pinchback, unlike Dunn, the deceased negro, whose office he fills, is nearly white, and he looks like a Cuban or South American. He has no character whatever, but plenty of prodigacy, irresponsibility, and desperation.

There is no appeal from Durell's late action recognizing the Kellogg Returning Board, as it was in the form of an interlocution. Mr. West says that Louisiana has been so picked to pieces by successive larcenies on the body politic and the individuals thereof, that Kellogg and his troops will have only half rations.

GATH.

THE BOSTON FIRE.

Summing Up the Insurance Losses—They Amount to Over Fifty-six Millions—A Long Array of Suffering Companies—Recovery from the Wreck.

Boston (Jan. 10) Dispatch to the New York Tribune.

In compliance with a resolution of the last Legislature, the Insurance Commissioner presented, this afternoon, to the present Legislature his report showing "the standing and condition of the fire insurance corporations in the Commonwealth, insolvent or otherwise." Immediately after the fire, the Commissioner, Julius L. Clarke, undertook a special report on data furnished by several statements of companies. After the Legislative action an opportunity was given to companies to revise their reports, and the present tabulation is based on the latest information, though full returns have not been received from the California and foreign companies, and their Boston losses are accordingly derived from their local agencies. Of the 57 mutual fire companies in Massachusetts, 21 suffered from the fire, while the joint stock companies, numbering 31, were all, save one, involved. The report shows the condition of the 187 companies doing business in Massachusetts, of which 147 reported losses ranging from $500 to $3,000,000, the Dedham Mutual being the smallest and the Merchants' of Boston the largest loser, the latter's loss being $2,344,000. The whole amount of property insured within the burnt districts is not reported, and probably cannot be fully ascertained, though the actual losses adjusted or nearly adjusted for payment show a close approximation. These, after deduction of salvages represent an aggregate amounting to nearly $56,500,000. What percentage of this large amount will be finally realized by the property losers cannot now be determined. They will be fortunate if the maximum should reach 70 per cent. Mr. Clarke thinks it is likely to be less.

The report of course gives officially only the losses sustained by the insurance companies, the aggregate of all losses by the fire being estimated at from $80,000,000 to $90,000,000. The estimate is about $5,000,000 in excess of the Assessor's estimate, $75,000,000, accepted by the Secretary of the Board of Trade in his report. The twenty-six home companies which have fallen include four mutuals and all but eleven of the joint stock companies of the State. The Faneuil Hall, of the latter class, was placed under temporary injunction, which will soon be removed, the Company having made arrangements for the prompt settlement of the losses and the restoration of its capital. The New England, also a heavy loser, has been relieved by a special act of the Legislature authorizing the issue of preferred stock, all of which has been promptly taken up. Of the 115 companies which survive their losses, more than 30 have been compelled to adopt measures for the restoration of their capital or assets, in most cases by assessments ranging from 20 to 75 per cent, and in a few others by reduction of capital. The Union, of San Francisco, has ceased writing in Massachusetts, and reinsured its Eastern risks in the Liverpool & London & Globe, the latter promptly paying the losses of the former. Among the losses by the Boston fire are 33 insurance companies which were not authorized in Massachusetts, their losses amounting to $537,000. This insurance was in some cases effected outside the limits of the State, and in others clandestinely secured within it. Thirty-one of the insurance companies represented in the State are now in the hands of Receivers. Of these, 26 are Massachusetts companies. The total losses of Massachusetts companies as previously given in the *Tribune* are $35,700,000, of which the joint stock companies lose about $30,000,000. The only mutual fire marine company losing was the India, which lost $345,000. The distribution of losses outside the State is about as follows:

New York companies	$7,500,000
Pennsylvania companies	2,750,000
Connecticut companies, about	3,000,000
Rhode Island companies, little over	1,000,000
Foreign companies	4,800,000
Maine companies	500,000
Ohio companies	250,000

New Hampshire, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and California together lose less than $250,000, and New Hampshire gets off with $8,500. Twenty-eight companies have been admitted to do business in the State since the fire. Under the general Insurance law, recently enacted, twelve new companies have been organized and chartered, and nine have already begun business.

A Review of the Effects of the Fire on the Business of Boston—The Ultimate Result to the Interests Involved—Annual Report of the Secretary of the Board of Trade.

Boston (Jan. 9) Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

The Secretary of the Boston Board of Trade, Mr. Hamilton A. Hill, has just completed his annual report, and will publish it on Saturday. The report has been compiled with much care, is thorough and exhaustive. It refers to the condition of business interests at the time immediately preceding the fire; to the fire itself in its relations to the business of the city, and to the duties of business men in relation to the fire and its results.

The valuation of real and personal estate on the 1st day of May last, as given by the City Assessor, amounted to $682,724,300. This indicated an increase during the preceding year of upward of $70,000,000, a sum equal to the entire valuation of Boston in 1833. The increase for the decennial period, which ended in May last, was more than $400,000,000, or at the rate of about $40,000,000 per annum. The increase, therefore, for the years 1871-72 was 75 per cent in advance of the average annual increase during the preceding ten years. The record shows that there was a gain on both personal estate and real property in every one of the sixteen wards of the city. This is believed to have been almost, if not altogether, unprecedented. The gain in personal property was about $48,000,000, and in real estate about $22,000,000. The total in exact figures was $70,060,750. The gain from 1870 to 1872 was upward of $98,500,000. The total valuation of the city has doubled since 1861, and the valuation of the real estate since 1856. It should be remembered that the calculation of last May given above, placing the taxable value of the property in Boston at nearly $700,000,000, is for municipal population of about a quarter of a million of people, and not for our metropolitan population of half a million.

In relation to commerce, the foreign connections of Boston have been made still more complete than they were in 1871. A larger number of ocean steamers arrived and departed from Boston during 1872 than in any previous year. Through the instrumentality of the Board arrangements have just been completed for a line of steamships from London to Boston, to start early this year. To accommodate the Canadian trade they will call at Portland for a while. The dutiable value of foreign merchandise imported into the port of Boston during the year was about $72,000,000, against less than $62,000,000 in 1871, and $48,500,000 in 1870. This shows a gain of one-sixth during the last twelve months, and of 50 per cent on the last two years. The exports from Boston to foreign countries during 1870 amounted to about $23,500,000, against $19,500,000 in 1869, and $12,000,000 in 1870. This shows a gain of 20 per cent during the last year, and of more than 90 per cent since 1870. The gain in the entire foreign trade of the port during the last two years has been 68 per cent.

Since the United States tax upon sales was taken off, it has been impossible to arrive at a close estimate of the general commercial transactions of the city. These amounted to $900,000,000 in 1867, and, assuming that our domestic trade has increased since that time in the same proportion as our foreign commerce, it is a fair inference that the former amounted to $1,100,000,000 or $1,200,000,000 in 1872.

The great fire and its relations to the business of Boston are treated at some length. It is especially rich in statistics founded on accurate inquiry or close estimate. The report shows that the value of the property destroyed was out of all proportion to the extent of the land burned and as compared with other great fires in other cities. The Chicago fire of 1871 burned over 2,100 acres, and the total loss was $196,000,000, of which $53,000,000 was estimated as the value of the buildings and $143,000,000 as that of the merchandise and personal effects destroyed. The conflagration in Portland in 1866 covered 200 acres, and destroyed property to the value of $10,000,000. The fire in Hamburg in 1842 destroyed 61 streets and 1,749 houses, rendering one-fifth of the population homeless; the loss was estimated at $35,000,000, of which $15,000,000 was the value of the houses. The fire of London, in 1666, raged for four days and nights, and reduced to ashes five-sixths of the city within the walls. The ruins covered between 300 and 400 acres, or, as Macaulay describes the area, from the Tower to the Temple, and from the river to the purlieus of Smithfield. Four hundred streets and more than 13,000 houses were destroyed, and the loss was placed at £10,000,000 to £12,000,000 sterling, according to the value of money at that day.

The territory burnt over during the late Boston fire was about sixty-five acres, comprising 776 buildings. At the time of the fire, and immediately after, there was much exaggeration of statement in reference to the amount of property destroyed. The most careful estimates placed the loss at from $80,000,000 to $85,000,000; but it is now believed to have been not more than $75,000,000. Mr. Thomas Hills, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, published a statement on the 11th of November, estimating the value of the buildings destroyed at $14,000,000, and of the personal property, on the most liberal calculations, at about $70,000,000. In a recent note to the Secretary of the Board of Trade, Mr. Hills says, referring to this statement: "The figures were made at a time when most extravagant accounts were used in connection with the subject of loss. I found myself very much below the estimates of gentlemen for whose opinion I had a high regard, and, fearing a tendency on my part to underestimate, I threw every doubt I entertained, with a safe margin, into the column of loss. My opinion then was, and now is, that $75,000,000 is the best estimate of the total loss." Of this amount about $13,500,000 may be taken at the assessed value of the buildings destroyed, which, however, it will probably cost $18,000,000 to replace; and the remainder is the value of the personal property. The assessed value of the land burned over was $25,000,000. In reference to the merchandise destroyed, it has been estimated that the boots, shoes, and leather amounted to $11,000,000; the woollen goods to a similar value, and the wool (about 11,000,000 pounds) to $5,500,000. No estimate of the cotton goods burned has yet been made.

Strange to say, the interruption to business, and the confusion resulting from the destruction of so large an amount of property, and of so many of the most available warehouses and offices in the city, were but temporary. Before the first week had passed almost every firm which had been driven from its old premises had found a new temporary home, very unlike, indeed, in most respects, that which it had lost, and often very circumscribed in its limits, but still enough for the transaction of business for the time being, and for the winter season then setting in. The greatest inconvenience resulting from the general change has been found to be in connection with the scattering all over the city of particular branches of business which had concentrated upon or near the now devastated territory; but both buyers and sellers have already begun to be accustomed to this, and it is something not likely to be of long continuance. The establishments in which the boots and shoes, and the cotton and woollen goods distributed in this market, being situated far beyond the limits of the city fire, fresh supplies of these articles were soon forthcoming, and those firms which happened to have branch houses in New York, Chicago, and other cities were able to fill their orders immediately from those points. The losses to the cotton mills, direct and indirect, will not exceed, and perhaps not equal, 2½ per cent upon their capital stock, and have made no difference in their dividends at the beginning of the current year. The effect upon the woollen mills has been more unfavorable, but only one or two of them have been obliged to pass their January dividends. The only interest which has been seriously disarranged in its operations is the ready-made clothing trade. Several very large establishments were burnt in which men's clothing was manufactured for the South and the West, and it has taken some time to reconstruct the machinery and to reorganize the labor for the restoration of this industry. But the work has made satisfactory progress.

There have been few failures in Boston as a result of the fire, and these have been almost exclusively among the dry goods jobbers, who were caught at the height of their autumnal season, with very heavy stocks and with inadequate insurance, and who, with these, had to accept part payment on much of their insurance. In concluding this part of the report, Mr. Hill says: "It will be enough to say of the fire, in its relation to the business of Boston, that while the manufacturing and financial interests of the city and Commonwealth have suffered but slightly, the shipping trade, foreign and coastwise, the business of the Corn Exchange, including provisions, the West India and grocery, the fish, the furniture, the iron, and the lumber trades, and to a considerable extent the hardware, earthenware, and the general retail trade have not been directly injured or impaired by the fire. Nor is there the slightest reason to believe that the business of the city, as a whole, will sustain any permanent injury from the disaster."

The report takes a most hopeful view of the future prosperity of the city. The total destruction of property by the recent fire did not much, if at all, exceed in amount the increase in the taxable valuation of Boston during the year ended on the 1st of May last. From this [illegible] must be deducted the money paid or to be paid by insurance companies beyond the limits of the Commonwealth, in order to ascertain the loss actually sustained by our community. The work of reconstruction in the burnt districts has already commenced, and will be prosecuted to the utmost vigor during the approaching spring and summer, and no long interval will elapse before the traces of the great conflagration shall have been removed.

A COOLIE STRIKE.

The Latest Novelty in Trade Combinations.

Pittsburgh, Pa., (Jan. 9), Correspondence of the New York Herald.

About seventy of the newly imported Chinamen employed at the Beaver Falls [illegible] Works are at the present moment on a strike for higher wages. It is amusing to reflect that these heathen have been but three months in learning the trick of combining to get the real worth of their labor. There was great indignation manifested in working circles some six months ago over the transportation of coolies by this manufacturing firm, which employs several hundred hands. On June [illegible] of last year seventy-five Chinamen reached Beaver Falls and at once took the places of that number of white men. The press and the public were unanimous in their condemnation of the movement, but the opposition accomplished nought, for the managers of the concern were determined to introduce such labor, and the result was the coolies went [illegible] to work, and their white brothers in due course of time securing other employment, the difficulty was soon forgotten. The services of the gang of Orientals was secured for a consideration of 75 cents per day in gold, each. They were industrious and performed the work allotted to them in a most skilful manner, and the company were so thoroughly satisfied with the result that they resolved to import another gang. The second instalment of cheap labor, [illegible] in number, arrived about the 1st day of December, 1872, and these, though not less clever workmen than the former, were paid but 60 cents per day in gold. The last invoice of almond-eyed gentlemen soon learned that there was a difference in wages paid to respective gangs, and, considering that one Joss worshipper was as good as another, a delegation called upon the Superintendent and requested that he would give them a lift in their wages. The Superintendent informed them that he would lay the matter before the proper parties, and, with the assurance that the increase they asked for would be granted, they returned and resumed their work, abiding their time. The matter subsequently was brought to the attention of the Board of Managers, and after some deliberation it was refused. It was feared that if the Company would knuckle in this instance, John Chinaman might put on airs and covet a further increase of wages. The Celestials were notified that their demand could not be complied with, and thereupon they congregated, big, little, young and old, and resolved to knock off until, like their American brother, they would get something like a fair day's wages for a fair day's work. They wander now about the neighborhood of the works with their hands in their trouser's pockets, turning a deaf ear to the arguments of their happy, [illegible] countrymen, and equally indifferent to threats or expostulations. They want more "payee," and won't return to work again until the Company signify their willingness to comply with their demands. It is an amusing strike, but an instructive one. Having lost the white skilled laborers, the Company are now at the mercy of the Mongolians, who, it is but fair to presume, will not be slow to discover and improve the situation. The strike is a lesson which workingmen will not neglect to heed, for it strikingly illustrates the absurdity of their fears that they are to be ruined by an inundation of Chinese cheap labor. This labor, like all other labor, will, to some extent at least, find its level and demand its comparative worth. It is also an evidence that the Chinaman is fast discovering that his work is almost as valuable as that of the white man, and is consequently entitled to demand nearly as much for it.

The lesson will not be lost on [illegible] here, who had in contemplation the importation of cheap labor from Asia, and who must be satisfied to work with the labor material they already have. It is reported this evening that the managers of the Beaver Falls Works will accede to the ultimatum of the Chinamen, though it will go against their grain with a vengeance. That portion of the works, however, in which the Celestials were employed, is standing idle, and, as the Company have no disposition that such a state of affairs should continue for any length of time, they will abide by the consequences of acceding to the demands of their imported employes.

—Vanderbilt has commenced [illegible] tobacco, and laments that fifty years of [illegible] were wasted without knowing the [illegible] the weed.

THE VERDICT.

Conclusion of the Trial of Leo Canman.

Argument of Hon. J. O. Glover for the Prosecution.

Elaborate Charge to the Jury by Judge Blodgett.

The Verdict, "Guilty of All Three Counts of the Indictment."

An Affecting Scene Between the Prisoner and His Wife.

The trial of Leo Canman, charged with opening a letter and appropriating the contents, was resumed and concluded before Judge Blodgett, in the United States District Court, yesterday morning. The District Attorney made his argument, contending that the jury had nothing to do with the penalty for the offence, and should not consider it in agreeing upon a verdict. He wanted the truth, and that alone; if the evidence proved that Canman was guilty of opening a letter, and appropriating the contents, they must convict him; they could not do otherwise and be true to their obligation. Mr. Glover then proceeded to disprove Mr. Van Arman's assertion that the story of Stewart and Blattner was unnatural, unreasonable, and improbable. He called Mr. Stewart to the bar of the court, and, stroking him on the head, asked the jury if they could "find perjury peeping out of that terrible countenance." He dwelt at some length upon the "searching question," claiming that no one of the four or five Post Office officials who saw Canman after his arrest had a legal right to search him; had they searched him, and no money been found, they would have been liable for trespass. They kept him in custody until a proper officer came, and he searched him, as he was authorized to do. The rule of law was that a man's testimony, when supported by corroborating circumstances, and formed an easy, natural connecting link, was entitled to full weight and credit. Stewart corroborated Blattner, and Stewart's story was proved to be true by Squires. Never was such a chain of evidence thrown around a prisoner. It was undisputed that Gireaux wrote a letter to his son, inclosing $12; that it came to Chicago, and went into Canman's hands. The money was found in his mouth. What more convincing proof did the jury need? He asked them to discharge their duty without fear of doing wrong; the Court would correct their errors.

CHARGE TO THE JURY.

The Court then charged the jury as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: The prisoner at the bar is charged with one of the most grievous offences, if proved, known to the statute law of the United States—a law enacted for the purpose of securing, if possible, the inviolability of the mail matter which the citizen sends through the medium of the Government mail; an offence, the penalties of which are severe, because many of the Government employes having charge of the mail matter are placed under circumstances of great temptation, to which they are liable to yield. They have abundant opportunities for the perpetration of the crime against which the penalties of the law are directed.

The indictment in this case contains three counts. The first charges that the defendant, being employed in one of the departments of the Post Office establishment of the United States, did unlawfully open a letter, which then and there came to his possession, and which was intended to be conveyed by post.

The second count charges that, being employed in the Post Office department of the United States, the defendant did unlawfully take divers bank notes of the value of $12 out of a letter which then and there came to his possession, and which had not been delivered to the person to whom it was directed.

The third count charges that, being an employe in the Post Office establishment of the United States, the defendant did then and there take three bank notes, two of the denomination and value of $5 each and one of the denomination and value of $2, out of a letter which came to his possession, and which had not been delivered to the person to whom it was directed.

Under the first count, charging the defendant with simply opening a letter intended to be sent by post, the penalty for which is a fine not less than $300, or imprisonment not less than six months, or both, and under the second and third counts, charging the defendant with taking money from a letter which had not been delivered to the person to whom it was directed, the defendant, if convicted, would be subject to an imprisonment of not less than ten years nor more than twenty-one years. These severe penalties are prescribed for the purpose of protecting letters sent by mail, and their contents, from violation by those through whose hands they must necessarily pass to reach their destination.

The specific charge on which the Government claims a conviction in this case falls more particularly within the general language of the second and third counts, although, upon the principle that the greater includes the less, I instruct you that, if the evidence satisfies you that the defendant took the money from the letter, as exhibited in proof, he must necessarily have opened the letter, and thereby have violated the first, and be guilty under the first as well as under the second and third counts.

The case insisted upon by the Government is substantially this: On the 24th of April last one David Gireaux mailed a letter at the Post Office in Ottawa, Canada, containing $12, made up by one $2 bill and two $5 bills of Canada money, said letter being directed to his son, Alphonse Gireaux, in this city. The letter in question was duly registered at Ottawa under the postal regulations of the Dominion of Canada, and was received at the Post Office in this city on the 29th of April last. It was duly placed among the letters for city delivery, and, pursuant to the usage or regulations of the Post Office here, a notice was sent through the Post Office to the person to whom the letter was directed, notifying him of the fact that there was a registered letter for him at the Post Office, and that it would be delivered to him if he would call for it. By the usage or regulations of the Post Office, if a registered letter is not called for in fifteen days after the first notice is sent, another notice is made out and sent to the address of the person to whom the letter is directed, and letters remaining uncalled for until this second notice is sent are denominated "second notice" letters; that the letter in question was not called for on the first notice and passed into the list of second notice letters; that on the 21st of May the defendant was arrested on account of certain suspicious actions and circumstances which had been observed by the person set to watch him, and while waiting under the charge of the chief clerk, Stewart, in the Postmaster's room, he was observed to have something in his mouth, and on being required to give it up, it proved to be two $5 bills and one $2 bill, Canada money. On examining the letters which the defendant had been handling or sorting that morning, and just previous to his arrest, the letter in question was found bearing the appearance of having been opened or tampered with. The letter was returned by the Postmaster of this city to the Postmaster at Ottawa, with a request that he would have it opened in his presence for the purpose of ascertaining if its contents had been abstracted. It was opened and the money found to be missing. The assumption on the part of the prosecution is, that the money thus taken from the defendant on the morning of the 21st of May was taken from this Gireaux letter, and the real question to be determined by you under the evidence is, whether this money was taken from the letter in question. It corresponds in amount and in denominations and nationality of the bills to that placed in the letter.

Much stress has been laid by the prosecution—and rightfully, too—upon the attempted abstraction of these bills by the defendant, and it is sufficient for me to say upon this point that, if you are satisfied from the evidence that such an attempt at abstraction was made, it is a circumstance which you may rightfully consider as tending to strongly establish the guilt of the accused. It is a circumstance of the same class as the concealment of the body or weapons after a murder, or the property taken after a larceny or burglary, all of which, unless some other satisfactory reason for the action is shown, are considered as tending to disclose a criminal consciousness of guilt, and desire to destroy the tangible evidences of crime. The law makes you the judges of the evidence, and it is for you to say whether the facts and circumstances claimed on the part of the prosecution have been proven, and, if established, whether they fairly and beyond a reasonable doubt raise the presumption of guilt.

The burden of proof is upon the prosecution, and the proof must not only preponderate in favor of the hypothesis of the guilt of the accused, but you must be satisfied of his guilt beyond a reasonable doubt; for it is not enough that the evidence goes to show guilt, but it must be inconsistent with a reasonable supposition of his innocence. But the doubt must be a reasonable one. In other words, there must be some reasonable explanation consistent with the innocence of the accused of the facts and circumstances which tend to establish, when all taken together, the hypothesis of guilt. If a circumstance is susceptible of two constructions or explanations, one tending to show guilt and the other innocence, the accused is entitled to the favorable explanation or conclusion. It is unnecessary for me to recapitulate the testimony by which the prosecution claims to establish the facts and circumstances from which they claim that you must, as a logical necessity, infer the guilt of the defendant. The evidence to show how the business was transacted in the Post Office in regard to registered letters; the duties of the defendant in that office in connection with such letters, and with this particular letter, and the time within which the letter in question had been in his hands; the losses which had been sustained in that department of the Post Office; the system of espionage adopted; the details of the witness Blattner's observations while on the watch; and the scene in the Postmaster's room when the defendant was intercepted, as is claimed by the prosecution, while in the act of attempting to destroy the evidence of his guilt—all this testimony is fresh in your recollection, and it is for you to weigh, consider, and pass upon it.

The points relied upon by the defence may be, for convenience, classed under two heads: first, the former good character of the accused; second, the impeachment of the credibility of the material witnesses for the prosecution.

In all criminal cases the accused has the right to show, if he is able to do so, his previous good character, for the purpose of rebutting the conclusion of criminal intent or design from the suspicious circumstances given in evidence against him; and when a circumstance is susceptible of two constructions, one tending to show his guilt, and another consistent with his innocence, evidence of former good character may turn the scale in favor of his innocence. This class of testimony should not be allowed much, if any, weight against positive and direct evidence of the guilt of the accused; but when it is sought to establish guilt by evidence of suspicious circumstances alone, this class of evidence is entitled to consideration and weight. For instance: if a person is found in possession of stolen goods, possession alone, unexplained, is deemed sufficient to justify a verdict for larceny against the possessor; but in some cases the Courts have held that evidence of previously irreproachable character is sufficient to overcome the presumption of guilt, because he might have come in possession of them, or they have been in his possession, without his having been guilty of stealing them. He may have purchased them honestly in trade from a stranger who has disappeared, or they might have been left in his house or room while he was absent, and he thereby be unable to explain how they came apparently in his possession. But, as I said before, against very good evidence, or even a strong net-work of circumstances tending inexorably to establish the guilt of the accused, evidence of this kind should have very little weight, as we all know how frequently persons of irreproachable fame have yielded to temptation, and committed crime, and also with what facility almost any person can call witnesses who have never heard any evil reports concerning them. I say this much, not to disparage the evidence of this kind which the accused has adduced, but to caution you against giving too much weight to a kind of evidence which almost any bad man can invoke in his favor, as the accused will, of course, call only those whom he knows will only speak favorably of him.

There are various ways of impeaching witnesses; as, for instance, by showing by the testimony of persons who know the witness that he or she has a bad reputation for truthfulness in the neighborhood where he or she resides and is known, and is, therefore, not to be believed on oath; or that a witness has made statements of the subject matter of his testimony contradictory and different from that testified to on the trial. The latter is the method adopted in this case. In reference to this kind of impeachment, it will be sufficient for me to say that the contradiction must be upon a material and relevant point. A witness may state a minor detail, not necessarily connected with the main incident, in a different manner at different times, and yet not justify a doubt as to the truthfulness of the main statement. So, too, a witness may have stated a matter differently from what he avers to when interrogated by an unauthorized, officious, or meddlesome person, on purpose to throw such person off the scent, or keep him in the dark in regard to the evidence in the case. A witness may also have made wilfully false statements of material matters in regard to a transaction on other occasions, and yet have sworn to the truth on the trial, the credibility of a witness being after all a matter for the jury; and it being for them to say whether they think, under all the circumstances, the witness has sworn to the truth or not on the trial. In this case you will bear in mind the examination of all the witnesses, Blattner, Stewart, Henneberry, and Squires, upon their former testimony in regard to the facts in this case, and you will also bear in mind the testimony offered to show their former statements or testimony; and it is for you to say whether there is any self-contradiction on any material point. And even if such self-contradiction is established, it will still be for you to determine whether the former or present statements are true.

I cannot dismiss this branch of the case without calling your attention to the fact that the learned counsel for the defence, in his able argument for his client, admitted that, if the jury believed the statement of the witness Stewart in regard to the taking of the money from the mouth of the defendant, the jury must find the defendant guilty; and the able counsel then proceeded to argue that Stewart's testimony was false, or not worthy of credit, and, therefore, you are not to convict. This assumption that Stewart has committed wilful and gratuitous perjury, the most heinous of crimes, perhaps, known to the moral decalogue or the criminal code, should not be allowed to pass unchallenged by the Court or jury. The want of adequate motive for committing the crime is usually deemed one of the best evidences of the innocence of the accused person. And here no effort is made by the proof to show that Stewart had any motive to prompt him to the perpetration of the crime with which he is charged by counsel, for it is admitted that, if Stewart told the truth, the defendant is guilty. The record is barren of any evidence to show that Stewart, or any of the witnesses for the prosecution for that matter, had any revenge or ill-will to gratify, or any end of their own to attain by swearing falsely against the defendant. I say this not for the purpose of admitting that you are obliged to accept the dilemma of the counsel's argument, but simply for the purpose of cautioning you not to hastily accept the conclusion of perjury against the witnesses for the prosecution unless fully warranted by the evidence. Nor do I intend to say but what perjury may be proven so clearly that it must be taken as established against a person without a motive being disclosed; but, as a general rule—a reasonable rule—no such crime should be presumed against a person, be he witness or party, without some temptation or motive being shown.

To conclude, then, if you find, from a careful consideration of all the facts, that the defendant is guilty of the offence charged, or of either of the offences named in the indictment, you will say so by your verdict. If, on the contrary, you find there is a reasonable doubt of the defendant's guilt, either because of the want of the credibility of the witnesses, or any of them, for the prosecution, or for the reason that all the suspicious circumstances given in evidence against the defendant are still reconcilable with the hypothesis of innocence, you will so find.

The form of your verdict will be: We, the jury, find the defendant guilty, or not guilty, as you may find. The extent of punishment is to be fixed by the Court under the law; therefore, as the punishment under the first count is different from that under the second and third counts, you will say, if guilty, under which count or counts of the indictment you find your verdict.

THE VERDICT.

The jury then retired to consult, and after an absence of three-quarters of an hour returned, and, through the foreman, said they had found the defendant guilty of all three counts in the indictment.

THE PRISONER

was overwhelmed by the announcement, and raised his hands to his head and wept. His wife, who was seated beside him, uttered a shrill cry and fainted. She recovered in a moment or two, and grasping her husband by the head, drew him towards her and cried bitterly. Her mother and Canman's friends gathered around the unhappy couple, and endeavored to console them, but without avail. Mr. Misch, Mrs. Canman's brother, was not present when the verdict was rendered. He came into Court directly after its announcement, and was visibly affected. He manifested his grief by throwing himself into a chair, and then, jumping to his feet, calling upon the Almighty to "d—n the scoundrels who had sworn a man's life away." The Court room was full of spectators, many of whom could not avoid sympathizing with Canman. They quietly withdrew when the verdict was given, leaving him alone with his relatives, and but few heard his counsel make a motion for a new trial.

IS THIS TRUE?

Mr. Sexton, the St. Louis Fire Marshal, in a conversation with a reporter of the Missouri *Republican* a day or two ago, made the following rather extraordinary statement:

Mr. Sexton, as the conversation drew to a close, gave a brief resume of his experiences in Chicago a few months ago, while participating in a trial of engines, he having in charge an engine of the Ahrens' Cincinnati pattern, purchased for the use of the St. Louis Fire Department. The opposition engines were all operated on a rotary plan, and were of Eastern make. Mr. Sexton says:

"The trial was to take place before the Mayor, a number of members of the City Council, and other big guns, and so I wanted my engine to have a fair show. Just before the trial came off, however, I found that my engine was as cold as ice, while the others were warm. I complained, and they said: 'Well, your engine can raise steam quicker than the others, and we want to give them all a fair show.' 'Well,' says I, 'that's pretty good. Do you know the first principle of a fire engine?'

"The man I was speaking to, who was one of the Board of Fire Managers, said he believed he did. 'Well,' said I, 'I will do as the Yankee did and answer as well as ask the question. The first principle of a fire engine is to raise steam; if my engine can do that quicker than the others it is the best machine. That settles the question right at the start.' He laughed, but didn't say much, and I thought I would let the trial go on. Well, they drew the engines up, four abreast, mine in the centre. Before trial began I turned to Mayor Medill (there was a large crowd around, too) and said: 'Mr. Medill, do you know that one of these engines has forty pounds of steam already raised, and another nineteen, while my engine hasn't had fire touched to her yet?'

"That raised a stir, but the trial proceeded, and we had water in one minute and several seconds less time than any of them. When it came to the throw we threw a horizontal stream over forty-nine feet ahead of any of them. Well, of course, I got to blackguarding them then, and one of the engineers of the Eastern engines said: 'Well, we beat you on a perpendicular throw.' The judges seemed to be of the same way of thinking, and that made me mad, so I said: 'I haven't got much money with me—only a thousand dollars—but I'll bet that much that my engine can throw higher than either one of the rotaries. Do you mean to tell me that an engine that can throw fifty feet further horizontally can't beat them perpendicularly? I'll make the trial now, or any time you may give us.' With that the Eastern engineer said, 'Oh, we ain't a betting.' Then I wanted permission to throw over their shot-tower, but the men in it wouldn't allow it. Then I asked them if we could throw in the street. They said yes, and we soon settled the question as to which engine could throw the highest. Still they wouldn't give in, and I'll be —— if they didn't buy three of the rotary engines."

County Contracts.

The Board of Commissioners yesterday awarded to Cameron, Amberg & Co., Nos. 35 and 37 South Canal street, the contract for furnishing the stationery supplies, various items of printing, and all the records and blank books needed by the many Courts and offices of the county for the present year. General satisfaction is expressed by all the officers at the action of the Board, as the firm named filled the contract during the past year in a manner creditable to themselves, and without a word of complaint from any officer in the county.

COUNTY MATTERS.

The Commissioners in Session Yesterday Afternoon.

Dr. Bluthardt's Little Game Completely Exposed.

Award of Contracts for Supplying Groceries, Drugs, Printing, Stationery, Etc.

List of Proposed Salaries of Cook County Officials.

The Board Shows How Easy It Is to Vote Away Other People's Money.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of County Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon, President Miller in the chair. There were present, Commissioners Ashton, Crawford, Harris, Harrison, Herting, Bogue, Clough, Galloway, Jones, Lonergan, Pahlman, Russell, Singer.

APPEALS FOR PROHIBITION.

A communication was read from citizens of River Forest in the Town of Proviso, setting forth their protest against allowing the sale of liquors in the River House, in that village. Referred to the Committee on Licenses. A similar communication from citizens of Maywood was similarly disposed of.

AWARDS OF CONTRACTS.

The Special Committee appointed to consider the various bids for groceries, bread, and flour, reported recommending the award of the flour contract to Schweinfurth & Co., at $6.75 per barrel; bread to Fred. Volz, at 3 and 16-100 cents per pound; and groceries to James Forsyth & Co. at the following rates for the principal items: Sugar, standard A, 12 cents per pound; Excelsior brown, 9⅝ cents per pound; coffee, ground, 20 cents; whole, 19¼@21¼ cents; syrups, 26, 45@53 cents per gallon; teas, 43, 56, 62@92 cents per pound; soap, 5¾@14 cents per pound; kerosene, 30 cents per gallon; starch, 8¾@9½ cents per pound; candles, 19½ cents; rice, 7½ cents; vinegar, 20 cents per gallon; salt, $2.60 per barrel, and 50 cents per sack. The report was concurred in.

PRINTING.

The Committee on stationery and printing bids reported, recommending the award of contracts as follows: Blanks, to Clark & Edwards; pamphlets, Cameron & Amberg, at 50 cents for composition; 15 cents per pound for book paper; $1 for press-work, and $1.75@3.20 for binding; Assessor's blanks, the *Staats Zeitung* Printing Company, at $119.70; blank books, record books, binding, etc., for the Courts and offices of Cook County, at $6,885.89 for estimated quantity to be used, and $3,423 for books for the Recorder's office. The report was concurred in.

DRUGS.

The Special Committee on bids for drugs and medical supplies reported that the various propositions covered in bulk the following amounts: T. J. Bluthardt, $3,190.12; Hurlbut & Edsall, $4,120.57; H. D. Garrison, $4,493.81; G. A. Hoffman, $4,887.85; J. W. Ehrman, $4,685.31. The report adds:

Your Committee are further advised that the person presenting the lowest bid in the above list did propose a collusion with another bidder to induce him or them not to bid, so that money might be made out of the county, promising a large trade with said party or firm if he or they would not compete. For this reason your Committee have deemed it proper to report the facts and testimony, without recommendation as to award.

The testimony referred to by the Committee is as follows:

I am employed as a salesman by the firm of Hurlbut & Edsall, doing business at Nos. 44 and 46 River street, Chicago. On the 10th day of December, 1872, I was in the Cook County Commissioner's room making preparations to make proposals for the above named firm for furnishing medical supplies to Cook County during the year 1873 (which proposals had then been advertised for), and while in that room Dr. T. J. Bluthardt was introduced to me by Dr. Ben C. Miller. Dr. Bluthardt said to me that he had a proposition to make the firm I represented, and proceeded to state it in words to the following effect, viz.: That if Hurlbut & Edsall would withdraw and make no proposal, thus ending competition (it then appearing that these two houses would be the only bidders), that he, Dr. Bluthardt, would put in a bid at prices which would pay him better profits on pharmaceutical preparations, and in consideration of Hurlbut & Edsall's withdrawal, he, Dr. B., would purchase of H. & E., at current market rates, the goods he required to fill the county requisitions, so far as they kept them, and in addition thereto goods enough to make the aggregate purchase during the year 1873, $10,000. I replied that I would submit his proposition to Mr. Hurlbut, and so did. The same day Mr. Hurlbut replied by letter to Dr. Bluthardt, entirely refusing to consider his proposition; and I further affirm that the copy of said letter, read by me on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 11, 1873, before the Committee, consisting of Messrs. Clough, Galloway, Lonergan, and Singer, was a true copy.

JAMES D. HYDE.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 13th day of January, 1873, by James D. Hyde.

W. F. FURBECK, Notary Public.

ASHTON TO THE RESCUE.

Commissioner Ashton said this was all a tempest in a teapot, and he moved that the contract be awarded to Dr. Bluthardt, as being the lowest bidder. The understanding between Dr. Bluthardt and Hurlbut & Edsall had nothing to do with the merits of the case; but, in any event, it had resulted to the benefit of the county. The motion prevailed by a vote of 10 to 4, Commissioners Clough, Galloway, Singer, and Lonergan voting in the negative.

The Committee on bids for miscellaneous supplies were not ready to report, and further time was granted.

FIXING SALARIES.

The Board then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, Commissioner Bogue in the chair, to consider the report of the Committee on Public Service.

For the salary of Judge of the County Court, $7,000, the amount fixed by law, was not changed, and two bailiffs were voted $1,200 each per year.

For the salaries of the various Judges of the Circuit, Superior, and Criminal Courts the amounts fixed by law were not changed, but for the 28 bailiffs in these Courts the uniform pay of $4 per day was adopted.

CIRCUIT CLERK'S OFFICE.

In addition to the fixed salary of the Circuit Clerk, the salary of his Chief Clerk was fixed at $2,400; Assistant Chief Clerk, $1,800; two common and chancery law record writers, each, $1,800; four Court clerks, $1,200 each; two office clerks, $1,000 each. In the items for common and chancery law writers, Commissioner Galloway moved to fix their salaries at $1,500 each, instead of $1,800, but the motion was lost.

RECORDER'S OFFICE.

Commissioner Harrison moved to fix at $3,000 the pay of the Chief Clerk in the Recorder's office; lost. Commissioner Galloway moved that it be $2,400, and the motion prevailed. The salary of the Assistant Chief Clerk was fixed at $1,500; Entry Clerk, $1,500; Superintendent of the Folio Department, $1,800; Superintendent of Records, $1,200; three index clerks, each, $12,000; four comparers, each, $1,000; map clerk, $1,500; folio writers, 4 cents per folio for words actually written.

This latter item was the occasion of considerable discussion.

Commissioner Clough moved to fix the price at 3 cents per folio, the same as paid by Gassette. He did not see why the County should pay more than a private individual. The motion was lost.

Commissioner Galloway moved to fix the price at 3½ cents per folio for words actually written. This also was voted down.

Commissioner Miller moved that the price be 4 cents for words actually written, and the motion prevailed.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

Commissioner Crawford moved the passage of a resolution calling upon the Legislature to pass a bill requiring that all fees in the Sheriff's office shall be paid in advance. This was adopted.

The printed schedule of salaries provided for six Deputy Sheriffs at $2,500 each per year.

Commissioner Ashton moved that the salary be fixed at $2,500. Lost.

Commissioner Clough moved that $1,500 be the sum. Lost.

Commissioner Galloway moved to fix the salary of the six deputies at $1,800 each. Carried.

Four Deputy Sheriffs (for country services it was explained) were voted $1,200 each per year.

The report provided for an office clerk, with a salary of $2,500.

Commissioner Ashton moved to make it $2,000; lost. Commissioner Galloway, $1,800; lost. Commissioner Clough, $1,500, at which figure it was carried. The assistant office clerk was voted $900.

The Jailor's salary was recommended at $3,000, at which sum Commissioner Ashton moved that it be fixed, urging it in a lengthy argument, but to no purpose, as the motion was lost. Commissioner Galloway moved to fix it at $2,400, and this was adopted.

The Jailor's assistant was voted $1,200.

Items of $600 each, for clerk and cook in the jail, were stricken out, on motion of Commissioner Miller.

Two jail watchmen were provided for at $900 each.

OTHER SALARIES.

A Coroner's assistant was recommended at the snug salary of $2,000 a year. It was Dunn, and still it was not done. Commissioner Harrison spoiled the little game by moving to fix the pay at $1,200, which was agreed to.

The salary of the Assistant Superintendent of Schools was fixed at $720.

A janitor for the Court House was held to be worth $900; janitor for the City Hall, $720; assistant, $600; watchman for the Court House, $720; watchman for the City Hall, $720.

At this point the Committee arose, reported progress, asked leave to sit again, and the Board adjourned until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

THE PERFUMERY WAR.

The Mayor on the Outcry Against the Fertilizing Works.

He Claims that Hyde Park Is Not Troubled With Any Odor from Ainsworth.

The Mayor yesterday made the following statement to a TRIBUNE reporter in relation to the Hyde Park outcry against the Northwestern Fertilizing Company:

Ainsworth is situated one mile and a half south of the old line of the Township of Hyde Park. On a straight line, due north and south, it is two miles east of the Hyde Park House; and a line drawn north from Ainsworth falls into the lake two miles from the Hyde Park House and three miles from the line of the Township of Hyde Park. Unless the wind happens to be from one particular point of the thirty-two on the compass, namely, the southeast by east, Hyde Park village does not experience the least odor from Ainsworth. The southeast wind would carry the smell to the west of the Township of Hyde Park; a west wind would blow it over the railroad track; a south wind would land it in the lake. It is only when the wind is quartering as above mentioned that the smell comes near the village, half way between the southeast and the south. No southwest wind affects it,—that carries the smell away; and the prevalence of this wind is attested by the perpetual odors from Bridgeport to Chicago. Winds from the north, west, northeast, east, east by north, or east by south would not affect the village. The only quarter is that described, and the wind does not blow from this quarter more than four days in 365. There is no place within a radius of 14 miles of the centre of the city from which smells would be conveyed into unwelcome places than that at Ainsworth, or which would incommode the people of Hyde Park less. Of course, if the establishment could be moved down to the most southerly point in the Township of Bloom, there would be less smell on account of the greater distance, but it would be in a more direct line with the prevailing winds, for the wind from the south is more frequent than from the southeast by east.

The Mayor has no feeling in the matter, except that the City of Chicago must not be hedged in or destroyed by her suburbs, and there is no place within 14 miles of the city where the slaughter-houses can be placed and do so little injury.

The Mayor holds that the slaughtering of animals constitutes a very important branch of our local industry, and is the most important item of production. We live, he says, in this climate, on meat more than on anything else, and killing this meat is our largest industry. Abolish this, suppress the business, and you reduce the population of the city by at least one-fourth, for this industry represents fully a fourth of the population. It amounts to $100,000,000 a year, and it would be the most serious step that the city of Chicago ever undertook. And these circumstances would assuredly follow the removal of the establishment from Ainsworth. The townships and villages round Chicago, therefore, must not be permitted to deprive the city of some place to deposit the offal from the slaughter-houses, for it must be dumped somewhere. By opposing this they would destroy the city, and consequently kill themselves.

The Mayor insists that the offence committed by Ainsworth on Hyde Park is against a few real estate speculators, and that this injury is purely imaginary, for they cannot show that they are made to suffer half a dozen times a year.

In addition to this, the Mayor states that the Ainsworth Company claim that under their charter they have a vested right to carry on their business. The matter is now in the Courts, and there it must be determined. If there is a nuisance, they must abate it; if the Company themselves are a nuisance, they must be abated. They claim, however, that they are in possession of a process by which the material upon which their work can be completely deodorized, and that they were about to introduce it into their works at the time of the fire a few days ago. They will make use of this process in their new works. If this is true, says the Mayor, then Hyde Park should encourage the establishment rather than to exterminate it, as it will give employment to hundreds of people, and increase the value of adjacent property.

Mr. Medill concludes that while he is Mayor of the city his first and highest allegiance is to the City of Chicago.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Monday, Jan. 13:

CITY PROPERTY.

South Halsted st, s e cor of Thirty-third st, w f, 312 ft, running to east end of block, dated Dec. 25, 1872; consideration, $23,000.

Buble st, s of and near Sixteenth st, w f, 24 ft to alley, dated Oct. 30, 1872; consideration, $925.

Second st, bet Armour and Bickerdike sts, n f, 50 ft to alley, with 50 ft in adjoining block, dated Jan. 6; consideration, $5,600.

Lot 4 in Assessor's Lots 23 to 26, in North Addition dated Feb. 28, 1872; consideration, $325.

Langley st, 264 ft n of Thirty-ninth st, e f, 38 feet, running to end of lot, dated Dec. 7, 1872; consideration, $10,000.

Thirty-first-st, bet Butterfield and Burnside, n f, Lot 41, dated Oct. 9, 1872; consideration, $2,100.

North Dearborn st, 100½ feet s of North av, e f, 50x149 ft, dated Jan. 15, 1872; consideration, $8,750.

Lots 37 and 38 in Block 3 of Millard & Decker's e ½ e ½ of n w ¼ Sec 26, 39, 13, dated Aug. 1, 1872; consideration, $1,200.

Lot 119, in Block 2, in Assessor's e ½ of n w ¼ Sec 8, 39, 14, dated Jan. 3; consideration, $1,500.

W 1 acre of w 5 of e 20 acres of s e ¼ Sec 11, 39, 13, s of road, dated Jan. 11; consideration, 15,000.

Lots 21, 25, and 26, in Block 13, of e ½ Sec 31, 39, 14, dated Dec. 24, 1872; consideration, $2,100.

Lot 24, in Block 2 of Quentin's Subdivision in Blocks 22 and 16, Sheffield's Addition, dated Jan. 11; consideration, $750.

Park av, bet Leavitt and Hoyne sts, s f, 61 ft to alley, dated Nov. 1, 1872; consideration, $10,000.

Lots 1 and 2, in Block 3, of Waterman's subdivision in e ½ of n ½ Sec 6, 39, 14, dated Dec. 2, 1872; consideration, $1,600.

Lots 26 and 27, in Block 24, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated Jan. 2; consideration, $1,400.

State st, bet Fourteenth and Fifteenth sts, w f, 60 ft to alley, dated June 21, 1872; consideration, $24,000.

Lots 9 to 12, in Block 1, of Hamilton's w ½ e ½ of n w ¼ Sec 18, 39, 14, dated Dec. 17, 1872; consideration, $5,600.

Lot 7, of Sublots 6 to 9, of Lot 16, in Block 3, U. S. Bank Add, dated Dec. 10, 1872; consideration, $800.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Frederick st, cor Louis st, s f, 100x174 6-10 ft, dated Jan. 9; consideration, $6,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 18, in Block 59, in University Subdivision, in Sec 7, 38, 14, dated July 17, 1872; consideration, $200.

Lot 210, in David Henry's Subdivision in s e ¼ of n e ¼ Sec 9, 38, 14, dated Dec. 23, 1872; consideration, $800.

Lot 37, of Sowerby and Otis' Lots 2 to 7, in Rosenmerkel's s ½ of Lot 6, in Sec 16, 38, 14, dated Jan. 8; consideration, $690.

Lot 6, in Block 4, of n 14 rods of n e ¼, Sec. 4, 38, 14, dated Oct. 15, 1872; consideration, $450.

Lot 28, in Block 5, in same, dated Nov. 4, 1872; consideration, $600.

Lots 22 and 23, in Block 27, of Kimbark's Addition to Hyde Park, dated Oct. 12, 1872; consideration, $3,200.

Four Lots in Eberhart & Truax's Subdivision, in n e ¼ of Sec. 9, 38, 14, with other property, dated Feb. 10, 1873; consideration, $1,500.

The Wilson Underfeed

has reached what seems to be the point of perfection among sewing machines. Improvements have been made from time to time, until now it stands at the head of the list, combining all that can be desired for a family machine. It is truly a family friend, as thousands of admirers bear witness. It is sold at a much less price than any other first-class machine. Salesroom at No. 288 West Madison street, Chicago, and in all other cities in the United States. The Company want agents in country towns.

HOME OF THE FRIENDLESS.

Annual Meeting of the Board of Directors.

Reports of the Secretary, Treasurer, and Matron.

Election of Officers—The Church Committees, Etc.

The Board of Managers of the Chicago Home of the Friendless met in the parlors of that institution yesterday afternoon, Mr. F. D. Gray in the chair, and Mr. E. M. Boring acting as Secretary. About twenty ladies were present. The regular annual routine business was transacted with the usual unobtrusive formalities.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The Secretary presented his report, showing a highly favorable exhibit for the last year. The last annual meeting followed close upon the heels of the great fire, and things at that time had their discouraging aspects. But the experience of the last twelve months showed that the strong faith in which the institution had been founded had been fully warranted. Its objects were still the same, that is, to furnish a home to friendless women and children, and to cure, by preventing, the evils of society. The report of the matron showed that there had been admitted since the last annual report: Adults, 953; children, 524. Total, 1,580. Also that there were present on the first of June last 102, and that the average family had been 132. These persons were sheltered and fed; many of them were clothed, and received medical attention. The children had been instructed in an excellent school, and had been furthermore instructed in the practical duties of life. The report also stated that 380 meals had been given to hungry men.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

The report of the Treasurer also showed as favorable a condition of affairs as could be expected. The gross amount received during the year from all sources was $22,093.49; the total expenditures, $22,159.35; or $65.86 in excess of all receipts. To the expenditures should be added the outstanding bills ordered to be paid at the last annual meeting, amounting to $1,500, and from the receipts should be deducted $10,900.25 set apart for the payment of principal and interest on the debt of the Home. The aggregates would then stand: Total receipts, $11,193.24; total expenditures, $12,759.10. In addition to the moneys specified, large amounts of fuel, provisions, clothing, and other necessaries have been received, considerable in the aggregate, and useful for the Home.

THE SCHOOL.

Several hundred children had been placed in Christian families, where they were generally doing well. The benefit thus conferred by the Home upon society and upon individuals could not be over-estimated. The school had been doing well. It is supported by the interest of a fund left in trust to the Home by the late Jonathan Burr. From the executors of the estate, $2,000 more had been received, which had been put out at interest. The total amount thus far received is $18,810.

The Burr School and Mission continue in progress. The building has been put in complete repair. A library has been added, to which both young and old had access. From the estate, during the year, $5,000 has been received, which has been put out at interest, making the total thus far received $37,620. Mr. Burr left in trust two stores on Randolph street, the three-fourths of the rent of which was to go to pay the current expenses of the home, and one-fourth to assist in the support of the mission. These stores are nearly rebuilt, and will soon be ready for occupancy. Where the means is to be obtained to pay the deficit is not apparent, but the Managers hope for the best.

The report of the Secretary, of which the above is a compend, closed with an expression of thankfulness to the friends of the Home, the railroads, the press, etc., for the faithful manner in which they had stood by the institution and regarded its interests.

OTHER REPORTS.

The usual formal reports from the Matron, the school, and the mission were duly made.

Mr. Gray, the President of the Board of Managers, gave a detailed account of the building of the stores on Randolph street, with various other memoranda. He thought that the Committee deserved some censure for the delay in rebuilding, but the architects were not entirely blameless in the matter. There being a surplus of stores to rent it did not seem likely that these would be leased before the 1st of May.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

OFFICERS OF THE HOME.

President—F. D. Gray.
Vice President—Mancel Talcott.
Secretary—E. M. Boring.
Recording Secretary—Mrs. F. D. Gray.
Treasurer—N. B. Kidder.
Matron—Mrs. J. Grant.

MANAGERS.

Mrs. E. S. Wadsworth, Mrs. A. H. Hoge, Mrs. Anna M. Gibbs, Mrs. N. B. Judd, Mrs. Van H. Higgins, Mrs. H. Z. Culver, Mrs. James Larmon, Mrs. Charles Wheeler, Mrs. Robert Harris, Mrs. Dr. Banks, Mrs. N. P. Wilder, Mrs. F. D. Gray.

LOCAL MANAGERS.

Baptist—First Church, Mrs. J. M. Marshall, Mrs. J. F. Gillette; Second Church, Mrs. Alonzo Snider, Mrs. J. B. Storey; Michigan Avenue Church, Mrs. Dr. Miller, Miss Mary Thomas; University Place Church, Mrs. Professor Arnold; Union Park, Mrs. Heath; Fifth Church, Mrs. O. L. Parker; Indiana Avenue, Mrs. Van Winkle, Mrs. H. S. Bristol; Freewill Church, Mrs. J. Bartlett, Mrs. A. P. Downs; Western Avenue Church, Mrs. Newland.

Universalist—St. Paul's Church, Mrs. E. F. Pulsifer; Church of the Redeemer, Mrs. W. Woodard.

Unitarian—Church of the Messiah, Mrs. G. F. Gore; Unity Place, Mrs. W. C. Dow; Third Church, Mrs. J. D. Ward.

Presbyterian—First Church, Mrs. Chas. Wheeler, Mrs. George Laflin, Mrs. H. M. R. Buel; Second Church, Mrs. James Couch, Mrs. Edward Ely, Mrs. R. C. Meldrum; Third Church, Mrs. Sanford Johnson; Fourth Church, Mrs. A. Keith, Mrs. C. N. Shipman, Mrs. Wirt Dexter; Eighth Church, Mrs. Whitney; Fullerton Avenue Church, Mrs. Meserve; Jefferson Park Church, Mrs. Dr. Ross; Hyde Park, Mrs. James Wadsworth.

Methodist—Wabash Avenue Church, Mrs. Lunt; Trinity Church, Mrs. Thomas A. Hill, Mrs. B. F. Murphy; Clark Street Church, Mrs. Professor Wheeler, Mrs. R. F. Queal; Grace Church, Mrs. J. B. Hobbs; Centenary Church, Mrs. John A. Packard; Ada Street Church, Mrs. Brewster; Grant Place Church, Mrs. E. M. Boring; Michigan Avenue Church, Mrs. B. J. Hitchcock, Mrs. Chas. Smith; Park Avenue Church, Miss Etta Springer; St. John's Church, Mrs. Tiffany, Mrs. C. G. Truesdail; Simpson Street Church, Mrs. R. A. Forsyth; Maxwell Street Church, Mrs. Daggett; Western Avenue Church, Mrs. J. L. Campbell.

Episcopal—Trinity Church, Mrs. Edward Forman; St. James, Mrs. Perry Smith, Mrs. General Sheldon, Mrs. J. A. Ellis; Grace, Mrs. William Smith, Mrs. Martin Andrews; St. John's, Mrs. Atkins; Christ Church, Mrs. Small.

Congregational—First Church, Mrs. S. M. Moore, Mrs. Medill; Plymouth, Mrs. F. A. Stevens; New England, Mrs. F. M. Gragin; Mrs. George Herbert; Union Park, Mrs. B. B. Boynton; Tabernacle, Mrs. Williams; South, Mrs. W. W. Bullen; Leavitt Street, Mrs. Moses Smith.

Swedenborgian—Mrs. O. W. Sanford.
Friends—Mrs. Pickering.
Evanston—Mrs. N. P. Iglehart, Mrs. J. H. Kedzie, Mrs. O. M. Murray, Miss Blaikie.
Highland Park—Mrs. E. H. Denison. Lake Forest, Mrs. C. B. Farwell.
Riverside—Mrs. Williams.
River Forest—Mrs. Watson Thatcher.
Auditing Committee—Miss Blaikie, Mrs. Harris.
Treasurer—Mr. Boring and Mr. Guild.

The officers of the Home and the general managers were empowered to sell or otherwise convey the property of the Home, and execute all necessary legal documents.

The meeting adjourned.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

A good idea, the new extension of a Wabash avenue stage line to the Northwestern depot.

The heart of winter has broken. It was a hard heart, and there are no mourners.

Smoke is still rising from the *debris* of the Vincent & Nelson Elevator, burned in the great fire sixteen months ago.

Rev. William Alvin Bartlett will lead the noon prayer-meeting in the Methodist Church Block to-day.

An important sale of real estate was closed on Saturday, 80 acres, one mile west of Brighton House, Section 11, Township 38, Range 13, for $52,000, or $650 per acre. The purchasers are understood to be Messrs. Kent & Co.

Work has begun for a new building on the southwest corner of State and Adams streets, and when we noticed it sixty idle men were watching ten workmen. But a few days will set all the boys at work again.

The gentlemen interested in the organization of a gymnastic class, are requested to meet at the West Side rooms of the Christian Union, No. 285 Madison street, at 8 o'clock this evening.

The Young Men's Christian Association will be pleased to receive communications from any one who has friends in the city whom they want visited, or concerning whom they want information obtained. All cases recommended to its care will receive prompt attention.

The monthly meeting of ladies for the discussion of domestic, social, and educational questions will be held at No. 121 Calumet avenue this afternoon, at 2 o'clock. All ladies who may be interested are invited to attend.

The Young People's Social Club of the Third Presbyterian Church will meet this evening, in the chapel of the church. Professor Swing will read an essay, and there will be music and refreshments. A delightful evening may well be anticipated.

About 7 o'clock last evening a middle-aged lady was run over by a buggy at the corner of State and Thirty-first streets. She was knocked down and badly injured. She was carried to a neighboring drug store, where she received attention.

There are three classes of people in Chicago who ought to be exterminated: (1) Patients who persist in saying they are not sick when the Doctor is really anxious to increase his bill; (2) Customers who will not put implicit confidence in the dry-goods clerk; and (3) Clients who are impudent enough to see when they are being robbed outright.

A literary and musical soiree, under the auspices of the Young People's Association of Plymouth Church, will be given this evening in the Church, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-sixth street. Professor A. P. Burbank, the popular and talented elocutionist, will give a choice selection of readings, and music, both vocal and instrumental, will be furnished by the organist and choir of the Church.

"The." Cameron, the somewhat notorious keeper of a gambling-house at No. 92 West Madison street, and ten men who were arrested in his place by the West Side police, on Saturday, were arraigned before Justice Scully, yesterday. Cameron was discharged, and the other defendants were remanded for further examination on Thursday.

It will be remembered that, after a short, sharp, and bitter fight between the Merchants' Union and American Express Companies, the former was swallowed up by the latter. Since the consolidation the Company has been known as the "American-Merchants' Union," but it has been decided that the "Merchants' Union" shall "die the death," and on the 1st of February that part of the name will be dropped, and the Company will thereafter be known as the "American Express Company."

The reportorial staff of THE TRIBUNE desires to return their thanks to Messrs. F. Nickerson & Son, of No. 244 Michigan avenue, for a basket of mammoth apples, known as "Thompson County King" variety, grown by B. G. Bull, of Little Prairie Ronde, Michigan. The basket sent to this office are a part of a barrel exhibited at the last Michigan State Fair, and which took the first premium. Persons desiring to see a sample from the premium barrel can do so by calling at No. 91 South Water street.

The services at the Third Presbyterian Church, corner of Washington and Carpenter streets, were unusually impressive on Sunday. It was the communion service, and the number of communicants filled the entire floor of the large building, so that chairs were placed in the aisles. The pulpit was tastefully decorated with flowers and vines. Fifty-six united with the church, of which number twenty-three confessed the love of Christ for the first time, and fourteen of these were heads of families, men and women in middle life. The entire service was one of the most interesting and affecting that has ever been witnessed in this city.

Yesterday, as the workmen on the Merchants' Building were hoisting a large piece of belt-course for the cornice of the fourth story, and had elevated it to a point over sixty feet from the sidewalk, the "lewis" slipped out, and down came the stone, bringing with it a quoin-stone,—both descending with a crash through the pavement beneath. Fortunately, the men engaged escaped in time, and no one was injured. Accidents of this character have been too frequent this season, owing to contractors allowing unskilled mechanics to fit the "lewis" in the stone. It is a very important post, and demands considerable care and experience.

The annual meeting for the election of a Board of Directors, for the year 1873, of the Chicago Gas Light and Coke Company, was held yesterday afternoon in the Company's office on Hubbard court. There were present Messrs. S. B. Cobb, Fred. W. Peck, V. C. Turner, Samuel Johnson, J. Beecher, B. W. Raymond, E. T. Watkins, B. S. Morris, A. T. Dicky. Sixty-four thousand two hundred and one shares were represented, at $25 a share. The following gentlemen were elected Directors: A. T. Dicky, S. B. Cobb, B. S. Morris, J. Beecher, P. L. Goe, B. W. Raymond, John A. Brown, Jr., of New York; S. A. Smith, E. T. Watkins. The meeting then adjourned.

About 11 o'clock night before last a man named Daniel Burgess was set upon by two highwaymen while passing near the corner of Twelfth street and Ashland avenue. One of them presented a revolver at his head, and threatened to blow it to atoms unless he speedily handed over his valuables to his companion, who stood in readiness to receive them. Burgess considerately followed the "pad's" advice, rendering up a costly watch and $52 in cash. Simon O'Donnell is on the track of the thieves, and, if his former success in running down people of the kind is any criterion to judge by, those two highwaymen will be soon in the Penitentiary.

A regular meeting of the Police and Fire Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon, the President, Mr. Reno, in the chair. The other two Commissioners were also present. Commissioner Sheridan was present at 2 o'clock, Commissioner Klokke at 2:30, and Commissioner Reno at 4 o'clock, just after the Board met. Robert E. McFarland was, on motion, appointed to regular service. Officer John Casey was fined ten days' pay for disobedience of orders and inattention to duty. Officer John Clark was charged with intoxication, inattention to duty, and conduct unbecoming an officer. The decision of the Board was reserved. The other cases, and there was a large docket of them, were laid over. The Board adjourned.

About 11 o'clock yesterday morning, a brick pier in the new six-story brick and stone building, owned by Benjamin Lombard, on Dearborn street, between Van Buren and Jackson, gave way, precipitating the floors above it to the basement. There were many workmen in the building at the time, many of whom were engaged in the vicinity of the pier, but fortunately they escaped injury. The edifice was considerably damaged inside, but the walls were not injured. The general expression among the workmen was that the supports were inadequate to sustain the immense weight of the floors above them, and they assigned the accident to this cause. But it is more reasonable to suppose that the frost, coming out of the brick pins and walls, had caused them to settle, and thus become incapable of sustaining the weight of the structure above. The damage can be easily repaired.

A couple of bartenders employed in a lager beer saloon under the Sherman House reported to the police authorities an adventure with which they met, about midnight on Saturday. While walking homeward on Randolph, between Jefferson and Desplaines streets, their attention was attracted to a loud-talking and seemingly angry party of men on the opposite side of the thoroughfare. Impelled by curiosity, they crossed over to ascertain the cause of the disturbance, and had barely reached the contending parties before the latter began to fight. The bartenders heard a cry of pain, and observed one of the combatants stagger and fall into the arms of a companion. Then the altercation suddenly ceased, and the injured man and two or three others of the party entered a hack standing near by and drove away. Early yesterday morning one of the witnesses of this singular affray visited the scene of it, and discovered blood-stains on the sidewalk and a revolver in the street. The weapon has been given to the police, and may lead to the identification of the parties. It is the belief of the bar-tenders that the man whom they had seen fall, and who had undoubtedly uttered the cry which was heard, was stabbed.

GRAIN INSPECTION.

How They Do It in Milwaukee—No. 3 Graded as No. 2 Wheat.

A gentleman connected with the grain inspection business in this city was last week in Milwaukee, and, while there, naturally interested himself in looking at the method of inspecting grain as practised there. His observations, while not very extended, are still interesting, especially to a number of commission men who are complaining that the standard of inspection at Milwaukee is lowered,—wheat which is graded here as No. 3, being graded there as No. 2,—in order to induce producers to ship their grain there, rather than here. This gentleman found that the way of doing business differed materially from what it does here at present. The Inspector there takes a card, and makes on it the number of a car and the grade, and then hands that over to the elevator. The Inspector keeps no record, and gives no certificates of inspection. During the season, he had weighed the grain from only two cars, grading the others apparently simply from the general appearance of the grain. The triers used there are the old kind, and do not reach within several inches of the bottom of a car. A couple of car-loads of wheat, which were graded as No. 2, were found to weigh, respectively, 55¼ and 55 pounds. Here they would be graded as No. 3. At the same time, another car-load, weighing 55¼ pounds, was graded as No. 3. One reason, possibly, why the system of inspection is less perfect there than here, is that there is not as much distrust. The commission men there are not at war with the elevators. They have full confidence in them, and all interested in the business work together harmoniously. Notwithstanding this short weight, No. 2 Milwaukee grain brings a higher price than Chicago grain of the same grade, and it is suggested that it is possible that the Minnesota wheat, of which so much goes to the former place, may be mixed with the lighter grades, and thus make a satisfactory average.

AMUSEMENTS.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.

OUR ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE

SECOND COURSE

Are now completed, and ensure what we are confident will be accepted as the

BEST LECTURE COURSE

ever given in the West. The South Side Course will be inaugurated Monday, Feb. 3, and the West Side Course Tuesday, Feb. 4, with a POPULAR BALLAD CONCERT by the BOSTON SEXTET CLUB. "Star" entertainments will follow on each successive Monday and Tuesday evenings.

Read the Names:

BOSTON SEXTET CLUB,
GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS,
THOMAS ORCHESTRA,
WENDELL PHILLIPS,
PROFESSOR SWING (South Side),
ROBERT COLLYER (West Side),
E. H. CHAPIN,
PROFESSOR E. S. MORSE,
MRS. FOSS.

While we have sought to group together ONLY those whose known and acknowledged ability is a guarantee that their efforts will command the profoundest respect, we are aware that a course, involving as it does such an annual outlay for fees, is somewhat of an experiment.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF COURSE TICKETS WILL BE SOLD AT $5 EACH.

Sale of Course Tickets will begin MONDAY, JAN. 20.

CARPENTER & SHELDON,
Proprietors and Managers Star Course.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.—AIMEE.

AIKEN & LAWLOR.................Managers.

Six nights and one matinee of

AIMEE,

And the New Parisian Opera Bouffe,

Comprising over 65 persons.

C. A. CHIZZOLA & CO.................Directors

Opening night, Monday, Jan. 20.

La Grand Duchesse.

AIMEE in her unsurpassed role of DUCHESSE: JUTEAU (his first appearance) as Fritz; ROLAND (her first appearance) as Wanda; Messrs. DUCHESNE, MARCAS, BERTHON, Etc. Full Chorus and Orchestra. Mons. VON GHELE, Musical Director. Tuesday, Jan. 21 (first time here), LA PETIT FAUST, Aimee as Mephisto. First appearance of Mdlle. Bonelli and Mons. Leyrner. Wednesday, LA BELLE HELENE; Thursday, GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT. Friday, benefit of Mdlle. Aimee, LA PERICHOLE. Saturday afternoon, grand matinee. Saturday night, farewell performance. First time, LES CENT VIERGES. Admission, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra; boxes, $10 and $12; second balcony, 50 cents. Sale of seats commences Wednesday, Jan. 15, at Box Office, Theatre. Matinee price—Admission, $1 (including reserved seat).

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

Monday, Jan. 13, 1873, during the week and Wednesday and Saturday matinees, Great Society Drama. The management takes great pleasure in announcing, after weeks of careful preparation, BARTLEY CAMPBELL'S entirely new drama of contemporaneous society,

FATE!

Written expressly for this elegant Theatre. Act 1.—Rose Cottage. Act 2.—A Blighted Heart. Act 3.—Divorce. Act 4.—In The Web. Act 5.—FATE. All the favorites in the cast, including Messrs. Dillon, Blaisdell, Padget, Soggs, and Wilson, and Miss Kate Meek, Miss Emma Cline, Mrs. Wallace Britton, and Mrs. Howard Rogers. Order carriages at 10:30 p. m.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

ANOTHER GREAT SUCCESS.

MR. & MRS. DION BOUCICAULT,

Every night and Saturday Matinee, in Boucicault's own Irish drama,

"ARRAH NA POGUE,"

Presented with a strong cast and correctly mounted. In preparation "Kerry, or Night and Morning," and the "Colleen Bawn," works of the great author.

Order carriages at 10:20.

GLOBE THEATRE.

To-night, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, first time in this city of the thrilling sensation drama entitled

CARTOUCHE,

THE JACK SHEPPARD OF PARIS.

R. M. CARROLL

And his boys, Little Dick, The General, and Master Eddie

Bobby Newcomb,

Miss Maude Hilton, Miss Lelia Ellis, Sappho, and the Comedy Company in a new and attractive bill.

AIKEN'S THEATRE,

Wabash-av. and Congress-st.

Last week of the popular actor,

MR. JOSEPH PROCTOR.

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Wednesday Matinee, last four performances of

THE RED POCKETBOOK.

Thursday, Friday, and Saturday Matinee,

NICK OF THE WOODS.

Monday, Jan. 20—AIMEE.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State-sts.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

MACKIN AND WILSON

In new Specialties. Ben Cotton in his great character of old Mr. Schimmerhorn. The Young Scamp. Binks and Binks, and The Boy of The Period. Saturday, Grand Matinee. In preparation, with new scenery, etc., Arrah Na Brogue.

Monday, Jan. 20, Benefit of William Arlington.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Engagement with the very popular Irish Comedian and Vocalist

MR. JOHN COLLINS.

Who will appear Monday and Tuesday nights as MYLES NA COPALEEN in the greatest of all Irish Dramas,

COLLEEN BAWN!

With all the original music and Mr. Collins in several of his exquisite ballads. Previous to which the elegant comedietta,

HIS LAST LEGS.

Mr. John Collins in one of his great specialities.

ALL HAIL

THE WORLD'S WONDER!!

PROF. J. M. MACALLISTER!!!

WILL SOON APPEAR! WILL SOON APPEAR!

CHICAGO

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

Piano, Voice, Harmony, and Organ taught. A large church organ is in the establishment for lessons and practice of organ pupils; $20 in class; $40 privately. Sale of shares at $125 each, securing ten terms at a large reduction, will be closed Feb. 1. Shares will then advance to $150 each.

ROBERT GOLDBECK,
208 Indiana-av., corner Twentieth-st.

THE PRINCE OF WIZARDS!!

Prof. J. M. MACALLISTER!!!

IS COMING!!

MEDICAL CARDS.

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CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 454 State-st., Chicago.

It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes.

CONSULTATION FREE. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 454 State-st.

Dr. TOWNSEND,

150 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.,

Has the most extensive practice in all Chronic, Nervous, and Special Diseases of both sexes, of any specialist in Chicago. Can be consulted personally or by mail, free of charge. His Medical Treatise sent free. All female difficulties treated with safety and success.

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Confidential Physician, 112 W. Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

(A regular graduate in medicine) cures all chronic and "special diseases" of both sexes at reasonable prices. Medicines furnished. No mercury used. Consultation free, personally or by mail. Cures guaranteed. All "female difficulties" treated with safety and success. Circulars free.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean,

360 South Clark-st., Chicago,

May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

Dr. A. G. Olin,

[illegible]

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CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S TRIBUNE.

FIRST PAGE—Washington News: The Credit Mobilier Investigation; Proceedings in Congress.

SECOND PAGE—Louisiana Politics—The Boston Fire: Summing Up of the Insurance Losses—A Coolie Strike—Miscellaneous Items.

THIRD PAGE—Verdict of Guilty in the Canman Mail Robbery Case—County Matters—The Perfumery War: Interview with Mayor Medill—Real Estate Transfers—Home of the Friendless; Annual Meeting—The City in Brief—Grain Inspection—Advertisements.

FOURTH PAGE—Editorials: The Canadian Canals; Current News Items—Notes and Opinion—Council Proceedings Last Evening.

FIFTH PAGE—Inauguration Day at the State Capital—Addresses by the Incoming Governor and Lieutenant Governor—Valedictory of Lieutenant Governor Dougherty.

SIXTH PAGE—Monetary and Commercial—Railroad Time Table.

SEVENTH PAGE—The Law Courts—Personal Items—Small Advertisements: Real Estate, For Sale, To Rent, Wanted, Boarding, Lodging, etc.

EIGHTH PAGE—Foreign News—New York Matters—The Double Inauguration at New Orleans—Miscellaneous Telegrams.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Dion Boucicault and wife. "Arrah-na-Pogue."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. Engagement of John Collins, the Irish Comedian and Balladist. "Colleen Bawn."

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. Engagement of Joseph Proctor. "The Red Pocket-Book."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. New Comedy Company. "Fate."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe. Ethiopian Comicalities.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Dramatic and Musical Varieties.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SALT RHEUM CURED BY USING JUNIPER TAR Soap. Manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—ORDINARY DRAWing every 17 days. Tickets, $23. J. B. MARTINER & Co., Bankers, 10 Wall-st., Box 4,685 N. Y. P. O.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, DEPRESSION of Spirits and General Debility, the Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by Druggists.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THIS SPLENDID hair dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye. Harmless, reliable, and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces immediately a superb black or natural brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft, and beautiful. The genuine, signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists. CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor, N. Y.

WONDERFUL CURES BY DR. J. H. SCHENCK.—Great cure in Rahway, N. J.

To the Editor of the New York Herald:

DEAR SIR: As I see many wonderful testimonials in your paper in favor of Dr. SCHENCK'S medicines, I wish you to insert the following statement. Although it has been several years since I was cured of Consumption, and still remain in good health, I feel it my duty to let the public know all about it:

In the first place, I took cold that settled in my back, causing much lameness, and, about a month after, I took another cold that settled on my lungs, and brought on an attack of the pleurisy. The pleurisy settled in the upper part of my right lung, and formed an abscess that, after much pain, broke in about two months, when I discharged in twelve hours about a pint of thick, yellow matter. At this time I had almost a constant fever, with very high pulse and frequent chills, a very sore throat, and discharged large quantities of a tough mucus substance. I was advised by Dr. Craig, an old physician of Rahway, to try Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup. He said that he had known great benefit to be derived from it. I accordingly commenced taking it. I had a very severe pain under the lower part of my ribs, in my lung, and under my shoulder blades, that continued to increase. My physician gave me digitalis and squills to keep down the rapid circulation of the blood. My physician, on examination, pronounced my lungs affected a good deal, and, as I continued to get worse all the time, he advised me to go to Newark and have my chest thoroughly examined. I accordingly went, and was examined by Drs. Smith and Dougherty, who, after a thorough examination, told me there were a number of ulcers forming in the lower part and at the back of the lung, but where the abscess was it appeared to be healing. On asking what they thought of my prospects of getting well, they said when the ulcers came to break, if my strength was not too much exhausted, nature might possibly throw off the disease, and I might recover. (Doctors never like to extinguish the last ray of hope.) They prescribed digitalis and squills (the same as I had been taking, with some other things I did not try). This was about the first of July. I had at this time taken four bottles of Syrup. I still continued to get worse, and, after taking six bottles, and finding I got no better, I concluded it was doing me no good, and I might as well stop taking it, when I soon began to get worse faster than ever. The fever increased, night sweats came on, my cough got tight, my feet and ankles swelled, my throat ulcerated, and the pains in my side increased, and I soon gave up all expectation of ever being any better in this world. After taking no Syrup for four weeks, and when I was so weak that it was with difficulty I could get up when I was sitting down, and could not walk without help, I, to see if I could get any relief from the pain I suffered, and with no expectation of getting well, I again commenced with the Syrup, when I soon regained my appetite, and by the time I had taken two bottles my cough became free, and I raised freely. The ulcers began to break, and the air passed more freely into the lung, and I began to feel better; and then, to see what would be the effect, I took no Syrup for a week, when my appetite again left me, and I began to get worse again. Finding that it was the Syrup that helped me, I took to it in earnest, and soon began to get better. The ulcers kept breaking one after another, until several had discharged, and I could feel the air pass more freely into the lung, and with less pain. That gave new life to me, and contrary to the expectations of every one, I began to get better very fast. I was always perfectly resigned to the will of God, but I never despaired or gave up, but used all the exercise my strength would allow, and in about forty days from the 1st of September I had gained twenty-five pounds of flesh. My throat, that had been ulcerated several times, got better, and I would raise from my lungs matter, mixed with blood, until it gradually stopped. After using eighteen bottles I appeared to be almost well, but unfortunately taking cold, I was obliged to continue the Syrup until I had taken twenty-five bottles. I believe at the present time my lungs are entirely healed up. There appears to be a part of my right lung gone; my right breast has shrunk in, and is smaller than the left. I feel as well at the present time as I ever did, but am not so strong.

Dr. Schenck is personally unknown to me, but I shall always feel a lively gratitude to him; for it is with the blessing of God and the use of his Pulmonic Syrup that I am now alive.
HENRY E. MUNDY.

The undersigned, resident of Rahway, hereby certifies that I am well acquainted with Henry E. Mundy; that I visited him during his illness last summer, and believe him to have been in the last stages of consumption, and know his statements to be true.
DAVID S. CRAIG, M. D.
RAHWAY, April 18, 18[illegible].

We, the undersigned residents of Rahway, are well acquainted with Henry E. Mundy and Dr. David S. Craig. We well remember the sickness of the former, and that his recovery was an astonishment to all.

David Coriell, A. E. Brown,
T. W. Coriell, D. F. Coles, Druggist,
John V. Mass, Almeth White,
John J. High, A. C. Watson, Druggist.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEA-WEED TONIC, AND MANDRAKE PILLS. Prepared by J. H. SCHENCK & SON, northeast corner SIXTH and ARCH-STS., PHILADELPHIA. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers.

[To be continued.]

C. C. COLLINS.
BOYS' CLOTHING,
134 AND 136 CLARK-ST.

The Chicago Tribune.

Tuesday Morning, January 14, 1873.

The debt of New York City was increased $7,500,000 last year.

McEnery and Kellogg were each inaugurated Governor of Louisiana yesterday.

Our State Representatives held an informal meeting yesterday, and passed a resolution favoring an extension of the time for collecting the taxes for 1872 until April 1.

Senator Blair has lost his renomination as United States Senator from Missouri. By a vote of 64 to 47, the Democratic caucus have named Colonel L. V. Bogy as their candidate.

The Common Council, last night, by a vote of 21 to 17, restored the Sunday Liquor law to the shape in which it stood before the recent amendment, allowing saloons to be opened after 1 o'clock on Sunday, was adopted.

Jay Gould is at Springfield in this State. His purpose is said to be to obtain such changes in the laws regulating the elections of Directors of railroads in this State that New York influence may gain control of the Chicago & Northwestern Road.

Mr. Dawes has made a written statement to Credit Mobilier Committee, to the effect he contracted with Ames to take ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock. He paid $1,000 on them, but, hearing of the Pennsylvania lawsuit, he afterwards cancelled the agreement.

A delay of an hour was asked for by the prosecution yesterday in the Tweed case, as one of the jurors was suspected to have been a member of Tweed's Club, the Americus, and to have been at one time holding an office in Tweed's gift worth $5,000 or $10,000 a year. The prosecution, after deliberation, determined to proceed.

Senator Caldwell's partner testified, yesterday, before the Senate Committee, that Carney, who was one of the competitors for the Senatorship, withdrew in consideration of $15,000 paid him by Caldwell, besides $7,000 for expenses. Other witnesses gave evidence of the same tenor as that already published.

Perteet, the murderer, who obtained, some time ago, it will be remembered, a new trial, with change of venue, now applies for a continuance of the time of trial on the ground that an essential witness is in Europe, and will not return for two months. A petition is being industriously circulated in Peoria to have the sentence of McNulty, who has been condemned to death, commuted to imprisonment for life.

An attempt was made in the House, yesterday, to repeal the act by which Congress bound the Government to pay the Pacific Railroad Companies half of the charges for carrying United States mails and supplies. A motion to lay the bill on the table was lost by a very large majority, but the expiration of the morning hour prevented any further action for the time. The rules were subsequently suspended to allow the motion to be attached as an amendment to the Appropriation bill.

The new Chief of the Sandwich Islands, who fills the place of the deceased Kamahameha as Regent, is a Yankee by the name of Elisha H. Allen, who has long been Chief Justice in the Islands. He was formerly a leading lawyer in Bangor, Maine, and at one time represented his district in Congress, but was finally defeated by Hannibal Hamlin. After this he went to the Sandwich Islands as Consul, and has been there ever since. There have heretofore been Yankee Lords and Princesses, but never before a Yankee King, and, as he has filled the office of Chief Justice for many years with credit to himself, we hope that King Allen I. and his excellent lady, Queen Mrs. Allen, may find their regency developing into full-blown royalty. Yankees have proved themselves competent to fill all kinds of positions, and we do not know why they should not make good Kings.

Governor Oglesby, Lieutenant Governor Beveridge, and the other State officials were inaugurated yesterday at Springfield. In his inaugural, the incoming Governor, besides the felicitous remarks usual on such occasions, referred to the unrenumerative prices of produce and their connection with the charges for transportation, and urged the importance of attending to the benevolent institutions of the State. With regard to our criminal laws, he said that if mob law was to be prevented, these should be made definite and executed with certainty. He advised the Legislature to forbid a change of venue in any criminal case, and to extend the qualifications of jurors so that persons who have read the newspapers, or formed opinions about the case, need not be excluded from jury duty if they are willing to decide according to the evidence.

The Judiciary Committee of the House has been instructed to inquire into the conduct of Judge Durell, and to report articles of impeachment against him if they think them called for. There was an hour's debate on a concurrent resolution for a Committee of three Senators and six Representatives to ascertain whether there is any legal Government in Louisiana. There are already five Committees who have jurisdiction in the case: the Ku-Klux Committee, the Select Committee sent last winter to Louisiana, the two Election Committees, and the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Garfield, as a substitute for the concurrent resolution, moved to refer the President's message on the subject to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to report whether any facts in the case require action by Congress. This was adopted.

The Chicago produce markets were more active yesterday, and irregular. Mess pork was active and 10@25c lower, closing at $11.60@11.70 cash, and $12.05@12.10 seller March. Lard was active, and 5@7½c per 100 lbs lower, closing at $7.12½@7.15 cash, and $7.40@7.45 seller March. Meats were in good demand and easier, at 3⅞c for shoulders; 5⅝c for short ribs; 6@6⅛c for short clear, and 7⅝@8c per lb for 16 to 15-lb hams. Dressed hogs were in fair demand at 5c per 100 lbs decline, at $4.45@4.50 for heavy, and $4.60@4.62½ for light. Highwines were steady at 89c per gallon. Flour was in fair demand, and steady. Wheat was active, and ⅜c lower, closing firm at $1.20⅜ cash, and $1.22⅛ seller February. Corn was dull, and ⅛c lower, closing at 30⅛c cash, and 30⅞c seller February. Oats were quiet and a shade firmer, at 25⅛c cash, and 25⅛c seller February. Rye was more active and unchanged, closing at 67c. Barley was less active, but ½@1c higher, closing at 66½@66⅝c for No. 2, and 55@56c for No. 3. Live hogs were in large supply, and prices declined 10@15c, or to $3.65@3.95. The cattle market was active and steady. Sheep were unchanged.

The relative value of newspapers and books in a general way, as compared to the relative cost of each, has recently been demonstrated by a writer in the *Kansas Magazine*, who measured a copy of the New York *Herald*, and a copy of Mark Twain's new book. The former was found to contain about 960,000 "ems," while the latter, a book of 591 pages, measured only 836,000 "ems." In other words, the single copy of the newspaper, which sold at four cents, was equivalent to a book of 680 pages, or 89 more pages than were contained in a volume that sold for $3.50. The value received for four cents was the current day's history of the world, with news from all quarters of the globe, information on all conceivable subjects, and the varied entertainment to be derived from the tragedies, comedies, and mysteries of a life in which truth has been admitted to be stranger than fiction. This interesting comparison does not indicate that books must give way to newspapers. They still have their special fields of interest and usefulness. But it does prove that books must be furnished at cheaper rates, and must eventually be limited to fields of intelligence, development, culture, and entertainment, in which greater care of preparation and a more deliberate application of eminent ability may be concentrated. The more general accessibility of good newspapers in America than in Europe is one of the reasons why books are cheaper among us than in England or France. It is a mistake to suppose that the reading of newspapers will ever supplant the reading of books; but the increase and improvement of these cheap channels of information and amusement are creating a demand for better books at cheaper prices.

Since the St. Louis *Democrat* has entered the list of funny newspapers, it is difficult to tell when it is taking a serious, and when a humorous, view of life. We presume that the following was intended to be accepted literally:

> When the Democrats and Liberals of Illinois tendered the nomination for Governor to Mr. Trumbull at Springfield, last summer, he said to their Joint Committee: "No, gentlemen; I want to go back to the Senate to confront those miserable apologists of Grant's—Morton, Conkling, Cameron; I don't think any one of them will be re-elected, but if they are, I want to be there to face them and fight them." Well, the time for re-election has rolled round, and Trumbull is the only man of the lot who is not sent back to his seat. Conkling, Morton, and Cameron are unanimously renominated by their party friends, but Trumbull has not even the empty honor of a complimentary vote.

If this is a sample of the *Democrat's* serious style, we would advise it to stick to the humorous. What Senator Trumbull said at Springfield, on the occasion referred to, was to this effect: That he did not wish to be Governor of Illinois in any case; and that, if the Senate was to be dominated in the future by the same clique and in the same spirit as then, he did not want to go back to that body. He added that, if there was to be a change in the Administration and a new order of things, he would return to his seat in the Senate if the people of Illinois desired; otherwise, not. Those who know Mr. Trumbull need not be told that he could never have uttered the nonsense which the *Democrat* ascribes to him.

The Chicago *Journal* has been asking us for some time, in an imbecile way, to tell what we think about the late Senator Grimes' connection with Credit Mobilier. Well, we think that it would have been better if Senator Grimes had not bought any stock in that concern, although it appears from the testimony that he was brought into it as a capitalist, and not as a Congressman, a long time before any shares were set apart to be placed "where they would do most good to us." It appears, further, that Mr. Grimes put his money into the concern boldly, and had the stock transferred to himself openly. There were no shares held in trust for him by a third party. He was one of the original holders, and he stands in that respect on the same footing with Ames and Alley, except that he was never engaged in attempting to bribe his fellow-members. At the same time, we think that it would have been better if he had invested his money in something else, because the ownership of such stock was liable to cloud the judgment of the legislator. We believe that Mr. Grimes always refused to vote upon matters relating to the Pacific Railways after he became an owner of Credit Mobilier shares. While this was creditable to himself, it involved the necessity of depriving the State of Iowa of a moiety of her proper influence in such legislation.

Mr. Brooks' son-in-law tells the Credit Mobilier Committee that Mr. Brooks advanced the money with which he bought 100 of the 150 shares that stand in his name. All the dividends were his. In his pregnant phrase, he "got the money;" Brooks "did the business." There were many things this witness cannot remember. He forgets who signed for the certificates, who furnished them, how he himself came in possession of them, when the dividends were paid or by whom. He made his second purchase of 50 shares on Brooks' suggestion, but with money obtained from Sidney Dillon. All the stock and dividends belonged to himself, none to Brooks,—and he repaid the advances made by Dillon and Brooks with shares of Pacific Railroad stock obtained as Credit Mobilier dividends. At the close of his son-in-law's examination, Mr. Brooks asked that records from the War Department and certain persons be brought before the Committee, in order that he might show M'Comb to be a man not to be believed under oath, and of bad character generally. M'Comb expressed a cheerful alacrity to add to Mr. Brooks' list of witnesses as to his character, and said that he would call on his own behalf on the business men of New York, Boston, and Baltimore, with whom he had done business for twenty years.

THE CANADIAN CANALS.

Governor Carpenter, of Iowa, in a recent address before the Agricultural Society of that State, discussed the question of the cost of transportation in a very elaborate manner. The points made by him may be thus briefly stated:

The great shadow which rests upon the property of the West is this cost of exchanging commodities; and this is the skeleton which is to be found in every farmer's corn crib. On the 3d of January, 1873, the price of corn at DesMoines was 16 cents per bushel; at Chicago 31 cents, and at New York 67 cents. The differences in these prices marked the cost of transportation between these places. The remedies for this condition of things were varied, and among these he mentioned the policy of condensing the corn crop into less bulky forms, as converting it into pork, beef, or wool. Another means of treating this skeleton was to have a greater diversity of crops; instead of depending upon corn year after year, to have as large variety of productions as possible. There should be some stock raised, some of each of the cereals, and some attention given to butter, cheese, fruits, and vegetables. He thinks it would be an advantage, also, to have more of the labor of the State applied to manufactures. Nevertheless, the necessity for cheaper transportation must be met. As promising schemes to secure this end, he mentioned the Wisconsin & Fox River Canal and the Lake Huron & Ontario Canal; and, as an auxiliary, the construction of narrow gauge railways, connecting with the trunk lines. As a further measure, he suggested State legislation to control railroad tariffs and prevent discriminations. Failing all these, he advocated national legislation for the construction of national railroads free to everybody to run trains on them. To secure any of these measures will require time, and, in the interval, he urged that the true policy of railroad managers was to reduce their charges to the lowest rates; they are deeply interested in the prosperity of the producers on their lines, and they can make more money out of the business of a rich and prosperous people than they can by keeping the latter at starvation point.

The present gorge and glut of Western products is susceptible of easy explanation. So long as the railways cannot, even if willing, transport one bushel in four of our surplus products, so long will they demand for moving the one bushel as much as should be asked for moving the four. To find cheap transportation we must have adequate transportation facilities. The lakes furnish every facility to move the surplus product of the West, but the navigation of the lakes terminates at Niagara. The natural outlet is by the St. Lawrence, but it requires artificial aids to render the St. Lawrence available. Twenty-five years ago the Canadian Government constructed the Welland Canal around the Falls of Niagara, and a series of canals around the rapids of the St. Lawrence River. The Welland Canal, however adequate when built, is now too small to allow the passage of the larger classes of vessels and steamers which are demanded for the lake commerce. The canals at the rapids of the St. Lawrence are: The Lachine Canal, 8½ miles long; the Beauharnois Canal at Cascades and Cedar Rapids, 11¼ miles; Cornwall Canal at Long Sault, 14 miles; the Iroquois Canal, at the Galops, 7⅝ miles, and two small canals, which, together, are 4¾ miles long. The whole length of all the canals is 43⅝ miles, with 207 feet of lockage. The navigation of the St. Lawrence, down stream, is performed without the use of the canals; the latter are employed only in ascending the stream. These canals, small as they are, do an immense business; in 1869, 12,348 vessels passed through the lower canals; and during the same time the tonnage passing through the Welland Canal was more than double that passing through the St. Lawrence canals. These canals, like the Welland Canal, are now too small to admit the passage of the larger craft, and, for that reason, fail to furnish that adequate means of navigation which is demanded by the commerce of the lakes.

There is a measure before Congress for a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara, to cost from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000; another scheme is to spend $30,000,000 by the General Government to enlarge the Erie Canal; still another is to spend $50,000,000 for a canal over the mountains of Virginia to Hampton Roads. But here is the St. Lawrence at our door,—it is the natural continuation of the Lakes. The Dominion offers to enlarge the Welland and the other canals; making them available for the largest class of steamers and sail vessels, without any cost or expense to the people of the United States. In other words they offer to give us continuous water navigation from the lakes to Montreal, and, if needed, to the ocean, free of all cost and expense to our people. As one sail vessel of good capacity can take on board as much corn or wheat as can be put into 140 railroad cars, and as the number of these vessels can be increased indefinitely; as each steamer can take on board as much corn and wheat as can be put in a proportionately greater number of cars, and these steamers can also be increased indefinitely; we have in this extended lake navigation the only means of transportation that can possibly move the surplus productions of the West. The lakes are free; there is no company or person having an exclusive right of way; there is not, nor can there be, any chartered monopoly. The lakes may swarm with vessels and steamers, as they will so long as there is freight to and from both ends of the route. Montreal is as near London and Liverpool as is New York city. Her banking and commercial capital is not only very great, but can readily be supplemented to meet any increased demand. The commerce of that city sustains already the famous Allan Line of steamers, which numbers over twenty first-class ocean steamships. There is every facility in Montreal for the rapid transacting of business that can be found in New York. An immense amount of the grain which goes to the East is to supply New England. To meet this demand, the Canadian canal policy connects the St. Lawrence River by means of the Caughnawaga Canal with Lake Champlain, thus furnishing the means of our reaching Burlington, Vt., and other points on that lake, the products thence finding easy transit to all points in New England. The enlargement of these canals, and their adaptation to the wants of the lake trade, is the only feasible means by which adequate transportation can ever be obtained for the annually increasing surplus of breadstuffs produced in the West.

Now, what is the price demanded for this grand, continuous, and all-sufficient, free water route? All that Canada asks is that the United States will admit all articles of Canadian growth and production to the United States free of tax: the Canadian Government extending the same reciprocity of trade to all articles of American growth and production. That is all. They offer us reciprocal trade in a list of articles named. The entire tax collected by the United States annually on imports from Canada amounts to but a trifle; while the reduction of freights upon corn and wheat 5 cents per bushel would add more money annually to the price of these two articles in the hands of their producers, than would purchase outright everything that Canada has to sell to us. A reduction of the freights on corn 5 cents per bushel would have added $5,000,000 to the price of the corn crop of Iowa in 1872, at the place of growth. But, with free and unobstructed navigation for the largest vessels from Lake Michigan to Montreal, and with the facilities for increasing sail and steam vessels indefinitely, the West will have two points secured—adequate facilities for transportation, and a degree of competition which can never exist so long as the amount of freight offered is four-fold the quantity which can by any possibility be moved by rail.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Annual Meeting of the Chicago Base Ball Association—Reports of the Officers.

The annual meeting of the Chicago Base Ball Association was held last evening at No. 133 LaSalle street, a comfortable working attendance being on hand. The meeting having been called to order, Mr. W. A. Hurlbut was called to the Chair, Mr. D. M. Boynton acting as Secretary.

The annual report of the Board of Directors was presented, embodying the following facts: No definite arrangement had been made as to the rental of the ground for the coming season. The lease expired on November, but the Association had been allowed to remain in possession pending the making of arrangements. The matter of engaging players had been entrusted to one of the members of the Board. The result was that a first-class nine could be obtained for $16,000. The report was adopted.

The report of the Treasurer was next presented and adopted. It gives the following information: The receipts of the Association amounted to $7,750.01. The expenditures amounted to $7,360.25, leaving a balance in the Treasury of $389.76. The assets of the Association amounted to $4,880.28. This report was also approved and adopted.

Mr. Erby was called upon for a statement of his success in interviewing the players during a visit to the East last fall, which he did with becoming modesty.

The Association then proceeded to the election of a Board of Directors for the ensuing year.

Mr. T. B. Fauntleroy discovered that there were only forty shares of stock represented, and he for one would be sorry to be elected and assume the responsibility of a Director on so small a vote. He moved to adjourn the meeting until next Monday evening, when a larger representation would be present.

The question was discussed, but the motion prevailed, whereupon the meeting adjourned.

THE COUNCIL.

The Original Sunday Liquor Law Reinstated.

Annual Report of the West Side Park Commissioners.

The Quincy Street Vacation Ordinance Adopted.

The Council held a meeting yesterday evening, Ald. McAvoy in the chair. Present, Aldermen Bowen, Richardson, Dixon, Warren, McGenniss, Coey, McAvoy, Sidwell, Stone, Tracey, Schmitz, Cullerton, McClowry, Clowry, Bailey, Powell, O'Brien, Clark, Sweet, Kehoe, Heath, Miner, Sherwood, Moore, Cleveland, Quirk, McGrath, Eckhardt, Stout, Mahr, Lengacher, Schaffner, Carney, Cannon, Ogden, Brandt, Woodman, Corcoran.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented and referred for a sidewalk on Erie street, between Hoyne and Second; against the paving of Newberry avenue; for paving and sewering Van Buren street; for an increase of the police force in the Sixth Ward, and the erection of a police station south of Thirtieth street, between Wentworth avenue and Halsted; of E. Milligan for compensation for injuries to a horse; of James Daley for compensation for personal injuries.

ORDERS.

An order directing the Comptroller to advertise for bids for a lot for an engine house near the corner of Halsted and Thirty-third streets was referred to the Committee on Fire and Water.

The Board of Public Works was ordered to report an ordinance for opening Dearborn street to Fourteenth, and also to insert in the annual estimates for 1873 an estimate of the expense for improving the condition of the North Branch in accordance with the plan of the City Engineer.

WEST SIDE PARK.

The annual report of the West Side Park Commissioners, of receipts and expenditures last year, was presented. It is substantially as follows:

RECEIPTS.	
Balance in bank Jan. 1, 1872	$ 71,923.22
Interest on bonds advanced by West Chicago Park Commissioners, and refunded by Town of West Chicago	27,745.00
Amount received from the collection of the special assessments	84,319.29
Amount received from the collection of the 3-mill park tax	49,466.37
Amount received from J. L. Lombard, for moving fence of Douglas Park	1,250.00
Amount received from Chase Bros., for fixtures in former office	600.00
Amount received from Board of Health for taking care of 6,127 loads of night-soil	3,057.65
Amount received from the sale of one horse	90.00
Total	$238,451.53
EXPENDITURES.	
Paid County Clerk for computing and extending tax	$ 1,210.00
Paid Assessors and their assistants	1,498.00
Paid for copies of recorded plats and revised assessment rolls	99.70
Paid for legal advertisements	408.53
Paid Clerks' costs in County and Circuit Courts	243.10
Paid rebates on special assessments	1,275.60
Paid to owners of condemned lands	8,210.00
Paid obligations and interest coupons issued for the purchase of lands	125,063.81
Paid June interest on 50 $1,000 bonds (to be refunded by Town of West Chicago)	2,000.00
Paid for labor	19,430.61
Paid contractor for excavating and grading	16,242.08
Paid for trees and shrubs	6,977.53
Paid for protecting and wiring trees	961.86
Paid for lumber and carpenter-work	1,662.36
Paid for tools and hardware	572.05
Paid for manure	1,682.85
Paid for furnishing and laying water-pipes and hydrants and sprinklers	9,592.68
Paid for sinking artesian well	4,844.37
Paid for pipe, sewers, and catch-basins	890.00
Paid for material and work on fire monument	5,685.52
Paid for oil, paint, and glass	110.20
Paid for plans, engineering, and superintendence	4,282.00
Paid for services of draughtsmen	132.90
Paid for two horses	310.00
Paid for horse-feed, shoeing, saddlework, and repairing	818.95
Paid for services of special police	738.60
Paid County Surveyor for establishing boundary lines	20.00
Paid for office rent to May 1, 1873	1,300.00
Paid for office stationery, printing blanks, and third annual reports	423.62
Paid for salaries of all officers and employes	6,999.96
Paid for United States revenue and postage stamps, gas and fuel for offices, newspapers, express and telegraph charges	257.49
Total	$224,653.48

PUBLIC OFFICERS.

The Board of Public Works submitted an ordinance for paving State street, from Lake to Madison, which was passed.

A large number of sidewalk ordinances were presented and passed.

The report of the Commissioners to make estimates for paving Congress street, Hubbard court, and Harrison street was approved.

ENGROSSED ORDERS.

The order paying $6.50 to James Doyle in remission of a fine, was passed.

The order for the purchase of three steam fire engines, the increase of the police force, etc., was taken up.

The motion to refer for engrossment was reconsidered.

Ald. McGenniss moved to reinsert the section providing for the purchase of fire-extinguishers, which was stricken out at the previous meeting.

The motion was agreed to.

Ald. Sherwood again raised the point that the whole ordinance was illegal under the charter, which provided that no such appropriation should be made unless an emergency had arisen since the annual Appropriation bill was passed. He trusted the matter would be referred to the Corporation Counsel for an opinion.

Ald. Lengacher wanted the Corporation Counsel, who was present, to give his opinion.

Ald. Schaffner said the emergency was created by the fire, which swept away everything, and the rapidity with which the city was built up. An increase of the facilities for putting out fires was necessary.

Ald. McGenniss believed there was an emergency which demanded the passage of the ordinance. The Council was the judge of the emergency. The Mayor would not recommend its passage unless it was legal. There was a danger.

Mr. Tuley had not examined the particular question. The Legislature had appropriated what was called the Canal Redemption Fund, a portion of which was to be expended for the Police and Fire Departments. The act had no limitations, and he would not say the charter limitation applied. Undoubtedly the Council was the judge of an emergency. He was inclined to the opinion that the later law governed.

A motion to waive the engrossment was lost—yeas, 28; nays, 9—McClowry, Powell, O'Brien, Kehoe, Heath, Miner, Sherwood, Moore, and Cleveland.

The ordinance was referred to the Clerk for engrossment, and made a special order for Monday.

THE REVISED ORDINANCES.

The Revised Ordinances were taken up.

Ald. Sherwood moved to amend by striking out the provision in the chapter on Misdemeanors relative to selling liquor on Sunday, and insert the words of the original ordinance.

The motion was agreed to—yeas, 21; nays, 17—as follows:

Yeas—Bowen, Richardson, Dixon, Warren, McGenniss, Coey, Sidwell, Stone, Clowry, Clark, Sweet, Kehoe, Heath, Miner, Sherwood, Moore, Cleveland, Quirk, Carney, Ogden, and Woodman—21.

Nays—McAvoy, Tracey, Schmitz, Cullerton, McClowry, Bailey, Powell, O'Brien, McGrath, Eckhardt, Stout, Mahr, Lengacher, Schaffner, Cannon, Brandt, and Corcoran—17.

Ald. Cullerton moved to amend by adding a section providing a penalty for exposing or circulating obscene, scandalous, or improper books, prints, pictures, statues, etc., which was adopted.

Ald. Sherwood moved to strike out of the Chapter on Spirituous Liquors the amendments which had been adopted relative to selling liquor on Sunday, and leave it to stand as it did before it was amended.

Ald. Brand moved to amend the amendment by striking out Sunday and inserting Friday.

The amendment was lost—yeas, 10; nays, 23.

Ald. Sherwood's amendment was then adopted—yeas, 20; nays, 18. The vote was the same as on his first amendment, with the exception of Ald. Kehoe, who voted by mistake in favor of the first one.

Ald. Kehoe was given leave to change his vote.

It was moved that the ordinance be referred for engrossment.

Ald. Schaffner said they had had a fair fight, and the matter was settled. He did not himself think the revised ordinances the place to make the fight. He moved to waive the engrossment.

Ald. McGrath opposed the motion. Some long amendments had been adopted, and it was well to give the Clerk time to engross them.

The motion to waive the engrossment was lost—yeas, 23; nays, 14—Tracey, Schmitz, Cullerton, M'Clowry, O'Brien, Kehoe, McGrath, Eckhardt, Stout, Mahr, Lengacher, and Brandt.

The ordinance was referred to the Clerk for engrossment, and made a special order for Monday—yeas, 26; nays, 12.

QUINCY STREET.

Ald. McGenniss moved to take up the ordinance for the vacation of a portion of Quincy street.

Consent was not given.

The ordinance was subsequently taken up.

Ald. Sherwood saw no necessity for this action. If vacated by the Council, the property would revert to the old owners. An act of the Legislature had passed to give the General Government the power to condemn the street. The street had been closed, and he supposed the agents of the General Government had settled the matter. Unless there was something behind, he saw no reason why the Council should act. An Alderman had told him the Treasury officer had told him they expected it would cost them $75,000 to get the street.

Ald. McGenniss denied that there was any money in the matter. It would be an act of courtesy on the part of the city to do it, especially when it was intending to ask for the exchange of the old Bridewell for the Post Office lot.

The ordinance was passed—yeas, 31; nays 7—Powell, Heath, Sherwood, Cleveland, McGrath, Eckhardt, and Corcoran.

SPECIAL BAIL.

The ordinance providing for the taking of special bail at police stations, and allowing a person to give such bail in double the amount of the highest fine which can be imposed, was then taken up and passed.

SMALL-POX HOSPITAL.

The report recommending the removal of the Small-Pox Hospital to one corner of the Bridewell grounds was referred back to the Committee on Wharves and Public Grounds to report next Monday.

The Committee on the Judiciary recommended the passage of the ordinance for keeping the aisles of theatres free from seats. The matter was laid over.

The Council adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

An audience quite different in quality and numbers from those which have thronged McVicker's during the past three weeks was in attendance last evening, on the occasion of the first appearance, in many years, of Mr. and Mrs. Dion Boucicault. That the audience was not large was probably due to the unfavorable weather; that it was differently composed was, of course, owing to the long step from *Queen Katherine* to *Arrah Meelish*, *Woolsey* to *Shaun the Post*, and *King Henry* to *Michael Feeny*. It is a long step surely, and one which our theatre-goers will hesitate to take for the first day or two. They will come to it eventually, no doubt, and when they do come it will be in crowds, for the engagement is one of peculiar interest, and can hardly fail of being successful. If we must have Irish drama—and it appears that there is no help for it, since it invariably draws when well presented—it is gratifying to have that highly romantic and generally improbably-flavored sort of stage pabulum served up by artists so renowned as Mr. and Mrs. Boucicault. It would be naturally expected that, being an actor by training and experience, the man who writes plays should know how to act it. Mr. Boucicault enjoys this pre-eminent advantage, for, having evolved "Arrah-na-Pogue" out of his inner consciousness, he can reasonably claim to be a true exponent of the character of *Shaun*, the central figure of the story, so that the critic must approach the subject with caution. If he is tempted to say that the representation seemed to be somewhat lacking in the broad, rich, Irish color, the strong salient character-points which have been thought to be essential to *Shaun*, he is bound to qualify that assertion forthwith by the suggestion that, as such an Irishman was never seen outside the realm of the author's imagination, it should surely follow that Mr. Boucicault has the only correct idea of him. It may be so. Certainly the rendition is given with great evenness and consistency throughout. The *Arrah* of Mrs. Boucicault is admirably looked and acted, and would be a charming bit of perfection did it not lack the important essential of a well-spoken dialect. The best piece of acting in the cast is the *Michael Feeny* of Mr. Shiel Barry, who makes the *role* as grotesquely hateful as possible. Mr. Alexander, as *Banish McCoul*, was smooth and acceptable, though developing no unusual degree of strength. On the part of the members of the company the piece is effectively cast, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Stonehall, and Messrs. Lanagan, Power and Pendleton appearing to excellent advantage. "Arrah-na-Pogue" is the occasion of some very fine stage effects, and the most has been made of it in this case. The play is splendidly equipped in point of scenery and appointments, and the presentation as a whole is very complete and satisfactory.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

Hooley's Opera House was, last evening, the scene of an unusual theatrical event. Mr. Bartley Campbell's new play was presented for the first time on any stage. The audience was not large, but eminently considerate, ready to overlook weaknesses, and to applaud apparent excellences. The play contains five acts, and, although the waits were not tedious, the time was pretty well filled up until 11 o'clock. Most of the parts showed careful study, and few of the persons of the drama tripped in their lines, but there were one or two notable exceptions. For a time there was a spirited contest between Mr. Padget and the prompter to see which should recite the lines first, and it was difficult for the most careful observer to tell where the odds lay. The example could not but be bad to the lay members of the company, when an associate manager showed such culpable carelessness. The moving springs of "Fate" are jealousy, and an intriguing woman, and over the incidents growing out of the union of these the baneful doctrines of free-love cast a phosphorescent glow. There is a husband, who has come into the possession of boundless wealth, personated by Mr. Blaisdell; a wife of devoted love, represented by Miss Kate Meek; an adventuress, who comes like an evil angel between the happy pair; and a half-crazy person, husband to the adventuress, but kept out of the way until the *denouement*, in order that her ambitious plans may not be thwarted. The subordinate parts are an old uncle of the hapless wife; a retired showman (Mr. Dillon); a lady of free-love tendencies (Mrs. Howard Rogers), and a few other characters of used as convenient padding. The action passes principally in Brooklyn, where the rich, but unhappy, couple reside. By her intrigues the adventuress (Mrs. Britton) brings about a separation between the husband and wife. He gives the divorced lady a rich portion, and to the adventuress, for whom he professes nothing more than a simple, platonic regard, the cottage in which they live, and an additional handsome *douceur*. After a lapse of several years, he loses his property, and returns to his old home. His divorced comes to the same place at about the same time, desirous of purchasing the old homestead where so many happy hours had been spent. By a series of events, whose knowledge is not essential to this criticism, the guilty woman is exposed by the energies of her misused husband, and a happy result is arrived at. The troubles are numerous, but the issue out of them more than repays for their bitterness. The piece has many pleasant qualities. The dialogue is sometimes inane, and dilated to the thinness of tin-foil, but it occasionally sparkles with bright thoughts, and good, although not pregnant, sayings. Now and then, an extremely prosaic line stands out with a distinctness that is not particularly agreeable and sometimes slightly ridiculous. For instance the hero is taken suddenly ill, but reviving, desires to leave the house occupied by the base deceiver. Being asked where he will go he says in the most melodramatic manner possible "I will go to —— to some cheap —— hotel." He is, however, restrained from such recklessness by a sudden and favorable change in the status of affairs, and finds himself financially able to occupy an apartment in the most elegant hostelry accessible.

The scenic adornments of the piece were handsome, and, except for the fact that the burning summer sun set before 3 o'clock in the afternoon, exceedingly appropriate. Mr. Dillon was amusing, but did not know at all times what to do with the extreme thinness of his lines. The general merits of the acting will be spoken of hereafter, when further representations have given greater familiarity. The verdict of the audience seem to be that the play, all things considered, was successful.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 13.—Crude pet. steady; quiet and weak at $2.37½@2.35; refined quiet and unchanged.

THE INEBRIATE HOSPITAL.

Annual Meeting of the Washingtonian Home Association.

Reports of the Treasurer, Secretary, and Superintendent.

The annual meeting of the members of the Washingtonian Home Association was held at the Home, corner of Madison street and Ogden avenue, last evening. The attendance was very large.

The Treasurer's report for the year was submitted. The receipts were $17,547.90, and the expenditures $16,661.15; balance, $886.75.

The Secretary reported that in January there were 36 inmates in the Home; in February, 30; March, 28; April, 33; May, 22; June, 22; July, 51; August, 52; September, 54; October, 45; November, 41; December, 50. There is due from boarders and inmates $4,974.07, an equivalent of 16 free boarders.

The annual report of the Superintendent, T. M. Van Court, was submitted. After referring to the effect of the fire in 1871 upon the interests of the Home, he expresses satisfaction at the result of the year's labors and efforts in the work of reformation. The number of persons admitted during 1872 was 166, of whom 20 were regarded as "reformed," 62 classed as "hopeful," 49 "doubtful," and 17 "very doubtful." These classifications were made from close and continued observation of the conduct of the inmates, and only after their action for a lengthened period, justified the hope that a gradual or complete reformation had been effected. The percentage of absolute reforms was regarded as high as in any other similar institution in the country. Five deaths had occurred during the past twelve months. Of those admitted, 68 were "married," 84 "single," and 14 "unknown." Their average age was 35 years, and nativity—American, 100; foreign, 46; unknown, 20. Their occupations included all avocations, from merchants and lawyers to mechanics and laborers. The Superintendent regarded as one of the most important and gratifying results of the last 18 months, the fact that during that period nine families, long separated by intoxication, were re-united by the beneficial influence of the Home. He also considered that there was a decided improvement in the general character of the inmates. The Library had been enlarged during the past year, but still fell far short of what was really needed. The practice of surreptitiously bringing in liquor by the inmates, and which had formerly proved so great an evil, had been stopped. Finally, he considered it inexpedient to remove the "Home" from the city, as many who have to labor daily would be deprived of its benefits. The financial condition of the Home had been a subject of anxiety since the fire, and, although latterly improved, the receipts at present would not render the institution self-sustaining.

Dr. Chas. W. Earle, attending physician, reported that only one inmate died during the year, and that two had committed suicide. Between six and seven hundred visits had been made to the Home, and 145 patients treated. He spoke of the drinking of liquor by the inmates of the Home, and suggested that every one who was seen to be under the influence be sent to the hospital until he fully recovered; and that an intoxicated individual be permitted to sleep with a sober brother; the breath and the body exhalations of the former being impregnated with alcohol, might revive the appetite of his bed-fellow.

Mrs. G. B. Marsh, Chairman of the Ladies' Committee, reported that, during the past year, the Visiting Committee had made regular visits to the Home, and used every effort to promote the welfare of the inmates. They felt that the conduct of the Home was not what it should be. There had been extravagance in supplying food. The institution was not a first-class boarding house, but a comfortable home, and they feared for its future under the present management. The matron had too large a family to properly attend to her duties. They objected to the Home being made an asylum for ungovernable persons; the inmates had too much liberty. They deemed removal from temptation, employment for the inmates, strict but kind treatment, no alcohol in the laboratory, and good literature essential to the future usefulness and prosperity of the institution.

An election for Directors then took place with the following result: C. N. Holden, Wm. H. Wells, Dr. N. S. Davis, Dr. T. D. Fitch, H. L. Culver, Wm. Hodgson, Rev. E. J. Goodspeed, J. L. Drake, Rev. W. H. Ryder, Monroe Heath, Brice A. Miller, Rev. A. E. Kittridge, Washington Warren, Dr. D. A. Colton, Rev. M. M. Parkhurst.

The meeting then adjourned.

NOTES AND OPINION.

The Legislatures of Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Nevada should elect United States Senators to-day.

—John P. Jones of San Francisco, who has bought the Nevada Senatorship, didn't stand the raid on him for more money "worth a cent." The Gold Hill *News* says:

> The story comes direct from San Francisco that Jones, under the influence of orange-peel and wine, was a little free and exultingly communicative on the way he got away with the election in this State; and in reply to the suggestion that some of his [illegible] friends in the Legislature might "go back on him," he said: "I'm not afraid of that. D—n 'em, I own the —— —— ——! I've bought 'em twice over, and they don't dare go back on me!"

—The organization of the Nebraska Legislature is: Senate—William A. Groyer, of Omaha, President; Daniel H. Wheeler, of Plattsmouth, Secretary. House—Colonel M. H. Sessions, of Lincoln, Speaker; J. W. Eller, of Fillmore, Chief Clerk.

—A Des Moines special telegram, published in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE last week, is being quoted as evidence that Mr. Treasurer Rankin's steal of $33,000 from the Agricultural College Fund is not so bad after all, since he has turned over property inventoried at $65,000. Mr. Rankin has turned over property, indeed, which looks well on the inventory; but that which has any value, present or prospective, is found to be mortgaged for all it is worth. There is not a capitalist in Des Moines who would give the Agricultural College Fund $500 for the whole estate.

—We notice that there are a good many other papers besides the *Times* that think that Treasurer Rankin's disgrace is not all the punishment that he ought to receive.—*Dubuque Times.*

—The next Governors of Wisconsin and Minnesota are likely to be H. D. Barron and A. R. Hall, the Speakers chosen in the respective Legislatures, last week.

—The Legislature of Minnesota canvassed the vote of the State, last Wednesday, and now we should like to know the official figures. The newspapers at St. Paul, in their Legislative reports, disagree in this manner:

	Press.	Pioneer.
State Auditor:		
Whitcomb, Republican	35,120	[illegible]
Scheffer, Liberal	24,217	[illegible]
Clerk Supreme Court:		
Hough, Republican	[illegible]	[illegible]
George, Liberal	[illegible]	[illegible]

The St. Paul *Dispatch* has the same figures as the *Pioneer*, and we incline to give them the preference.

—The Iowa City *Republican* learns that Senator Harlan is a candidate for Congressional Printer, to succeed Mr. Clapp, the present incumbent, whose term expires in March.

—Senator Wilson will address a letter to Governor Washburn, of Massachusetts, tendering his resignation of the Senatorship, which he has filled since Feb. 10, 1855, to take effect on the 16th of February, 1873, which will be his [illegible] birthday. This will enable the Legislature of Massachusetts to elect his successor in season to take his seat on that day, and serve the unexpired portion of the term, which will end on the 3d of March, 1877.

—We understand that the report that William Whiting has declared that he would accept the Senatorship is incorrect. He has authorized no one to speak for him on the subject, but when the time comes will act for himself.—*Boston Journal.*

—Liberty Billings, President of the Florida Senate by vote of the Democrats, is himself a Republican of old-time Abolitionist antecedents, a native of Maine, and, before the war, a Unitarian clergyman in the East and at [illegible]. He went into the war a Chaplain, and came out Colonel of a colored regiment. His present political status is with those Republicans [illegible] who do not propose to worship the negro [illegible] follow the Washington Balaams. Mr. [illegible] and his associates hold the balance of power in Florida, and will name the Senator,—Liberty Billings himself.

ILLINOIS.

Inauguration of the New State Officers at Springfield Yesterday.

Addresses by Governor Oglesby and Lieutenant Governor Beveridge.

Valedictory of Retiring Lieutenant Governor Dougherty.

Movement Looking to the Extension of Time for the Collection of Taxes.

Bills Introduced for the Modification and Repeal of the Registry Law.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INAUGURATION DAY.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 13.—Some citizens of Springfield appointed themselves a partisan committee to escort the new State officers from the Leland to the State House. They did not invite Governor Palmer until a few minutes before they started, when they knew he could not go. This must be attributed to prejudice or clownishness, probably clownishness. By an unaccountable oversight, or with wilful intention, the Legislature, when inviting the Supreme Court, omitted Governor Palmer, an omission without precedent and inexcusable. The colored troops were behind time, and the procession was very much of a failure. The beauty of Springfield filled the galleries and lobbies of the House. The male sex stood wherever room could be found. The House was called to order, the Senate appeared and was received by the members standing, and then came Judges Lawrence, Breese, Sheldon, MacAllister, and Walker, who were accorded the same honor. Judge Breese has witnessed every inauguration of Governor in the State except that of French, which occurred when he was in Washington. The new officials entered and were properly received. All this time gunpowder was being exploded at intervals in the square outside. The joint session was called to order, and, after prayer, the swearing in of the new officers took place, Chief Justice Lawrence administering the oaths. The new Governor read his inaugural, occupying fifteen minutes. The Senate retired, the House adjourned, and the ceremony was over.

IN THE SENATE.

Governor Beveridge took his seat in the Senate and read his speech. Governor Dougherty being taken suddenly sick with congestion of the stomach, was absent, and Senator Sandford read his farewell words to the Senate.

THE NEW STATE OFFICERS.

Governor Oglesby and the other State officers took possession of their departments in the afternoon.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Shaw introduced a bill to repeal the Registry law, and Mr. Walker one to abolish it except in towns having over 5,000 inhabitants. Mr. Moore introduced a bill to amend Section 169 of the Revenue law, so as to compel Town and District Collectors to return tax books and make final settlements on or before March 1 after receiving the books.

RAILROAD LOBBYIST.

It is stated, on the authority of a railroad man, that an agent of Jay Gould is stopping at the Leland, his object being to secure legislation regarding the mode of electing railroad Directors, that his master may more easily obtain control of the Northwestern.

ILLNESS OF GOVERNOR DOUGHERTY.

Governor Dougherty, when leaving the chair in the Senate this forenoon, was seized with vertigo, and had to be taken to the hotel in a carriage. Dr. Hening found symptoms of paralysis. The patient is easier to-night, and the prospects of recovery are cheerful. He is over 70 years of age.

TAX COLLECTIONS.

A meeting of Representatives was held this evening, when a resolution was passed stating that justice to the tax-payers of the State demanded that a bill for the extension of the time for the collection of the taxes until April 1 be passed immediately.

CAUCUSSING.

The Republicans Senators met in caucus to-night to fill up the committees, which will be announced to-morrow. The Liberal Senatorial caucus will be held on Thursday evening.

STATIONERY AGAIN.

Mr. Hallenback offered a resolution in the House this morning, authorizing the Secretary of State to furnish Committees with whatever stationery they required. There seemed to be no necessity for this resolution, as the Doorkeeper, under the resolution passed on Friday, can order whatever is necessary for the convenience of members. The cause therefore order stationery, paper collars, and family necessaries. Committees need not lack stationery if the Doorkeeper is obliging. It is satisfactory to know that doubts arose as to the constitutionality of the stationery resolution, and it was referred to the Judiciary Committee when appointed.

HOUSE COMMITTEES.

Mr. Cullom has his Committees already made out, but inasmuch as not much work could be done to-day, he would postpone the announcement until to-morrow.

DETAILED REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 13.

SENATE.

Senate met at 10 a. m. Lieutenant Governor Dougherty in the Chair. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Rutledge.

READING OF JOURNAL.

The journal was read until, on motion of Mr. HENRY, further reading was dispensed with.

STATIONERY.

Mr. STRONG offered a resolution that the Secretary of State be authorized to furnish to the Postmaster of the Senate such articles as he may need, upon his written order.

Mr. SANFORD offered to amend by making the order of the Postmaster subject to the approval of the Committee on Contingent Expenses.

The amendment was accepted by Mr. STRONG, and the resolution as amended was adopted.

NEW BILLS.

Bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. ARCHER—To amend the act in relation to guardian and ward, and numbered 17.

Mr. GREEN, Senate Bill 18—An act for the protection of estates for life.

Mr. HAMPTON, Senate Bill 19—In regard to judgment and liens. Ordered to second reading.

JOINT COMMITTEE.

A message from the House announced the passage of a resolution providing for a Joint Committee of three from the House and two from the Senate to wait on the State officers-elect and escort them to the State House for inauguration. Senators Baldwin and Starne were appointed on the part of the Senate.

SECOND READING OF BILLS.

The Senate took up bills on a second reading;

Senate Bill No. 2—In regard to change of venue. Referred to Committee on the Judiciary.

Senate Bill No. 3—For extending the time for the return of tax assessments in counties that have 100,000 population. Referred to the Committee on Revision.

Senate Bill No. 4—In regard to the safety of coal miners. Referred to the Committee on Mines.

Senate Bill No. 5—In regard to the Criminal Code. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Senate Bill No. 6—In regard to persons acquitted of charges of crime on the ground of insanity. Same referred.

Senate Bill No. 7—In regard to the Reform School. Referred to Committee on Reformatory Institutions.

Senate Bill No. 8—For an act establishing Probate Courts. Referred to the Judiciary.

Senate Bill No. 9—To divide the State into Judicial Districts. Referred to the Judiciary, and ordered printed 300 copies.

Senate Bill No. 10—Regarding County Superintendents of Schools. Referred to the Committee on Education.

APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED.

A message from the Governor announced the appointment of Notaries Public since the last session of the Senate. The appointments were confirmed by a vote of the Senate.

OTHER BILLS READ A SECOND TIME.

A few other Senate bills were read a second time, and appropriately referred, up to No. 16.

STATIONERY.

The resolution of the House that the Auditor draw his warrant for the $50 stationery allowance for each member was taken up and concurred in.

The Senate adjourned to 1:30 p. m.

ILLNESS OF LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR DOUGHERTY.

The Senate assembled at 1:30 p. m.

Mr. HAMPTON stated that Lieutenant Governor Dougherty had been taken seriously ill.

On motion of Mr. BURNS, Mr. Hampton was requested to take the chair.

JOINT SESSION.

The Senate was informed by message that the House was ready for a joint session, and the Senate therefore left the Senate Chamber.

CALL OF THE HOUSE.

On retiring, after the joint session, to the Hall, a call of the Senate was moved by Mr. HILDRUP, and thirty-nine members answered to their names.

VALEDICTORY.

Mr. HAMPTON, in the chair, stated that Lieutenant Governor Dougherty had prepared a valedictory address, and, being absent on account of illness, Mr. Sanford would read it by request.

Mr. SANFORD then read the address from the stand:

Governor Dougherty feelingly referred to his pleasant relations to the Senators, and stated that he could hand over the gavel to his successor, Governor Beveridge, "in all respects the peer of the mightiest minds in the Republic, and one of the most popular men in the State of Illinois." Of the Senators who were present at his own inauguration, the only one present in a Senatorial capacity was Senator Nicholson, of Logan. Senators Casey, McManus, Tierney, Tincher, Davis, and Gibson had passed away. He referred to the happy condition of the United States, which he compared to the condition of the Roman Republic under the elder Brutus, and stated that nearly 400 years elapsed after that rebellion before a Catiline made his appearance "to shame the world and damn his country." He hoped Catiline's parallel would never present his hideous form to ruin this country. He advocated centralization, arguing for a strong General Government and "a rigid administration of that Government." General Grant was flattered, the country was eulogized, and the last good-bye pronounced.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BEVERIDGE'S INAUGURAL.

Lieutenant Beveridge then assumed the gavel and read his inaugural address as follows:

SENATORS: Elected and qualified, it becomes my duty, as Lieutenant Governor, under the Constitution, to preside over your deliberations. With limited experience in parliamentary usages, I ask your kind forbearance and your generous co-operation in the preservation of order, and in the maintenance of the dignity of the Senate. It shall be my aim to despatch the public business; to guard sacredly the public interests; to observe faithfully the Constitution and laws of the State; and to enforce rigidly the rules and orders of this House. I shall endeavor to be fair and impartial in my decisions, and courteous to the honorable members and officers; feeling assured that such spirit and conduct will command the respect of all; and invoke among Senators a commendable courtesy, not only in the ordinary routine of legislation, but even in heated debate.

May I not indulge the hope of presiding over your deliberations with the ease and dignity that have marked the administration of my distinguished predecessor? I pause upon the threshold to pay tribute to that worthy and excellent man. He has honored his office. He lays down the gavel, and retires to the enjoyment of private and home life, with a heart green in pleasant memories, with years ripe in happy experiences, and listening to the plaudit of a great and happy people, "Well done, good and faithful servant." May his days be lengthened on earth, and all the ways which his feet henceforth shall tread be smoothed and softened by the loving kindness of friends, and by the tender mercies of his and our God.

It may not be improper to anticipate coming events. By the action of the Republican side of the Legislature, the indications are that the State and the citizen will be honored by the Governor-elect, and qualified, vacating his office to occupy a seat in the Senate Chamber of the United States.

In that event, the powers, duties, and emoluments of the office, for the residue of the term, by virtue of the Constitution, would devolve upon me. I should not hesitate to exercise the powers and perform the duties of that office. I should accept the trust, conscious of the responsibility it imposes, and of the honor conferred. As the Chief Executive of the State, I would strive, faithfully, honestly, and conscientiously, to enforce every provision of the Constitution; to execute the laws; to preserve public order: to protect the rights of all, in their persons, property, and reputations; to promote the material, social, intellectual, moral, and religious interests of the people; and to maintain the dignity and the honor of the State. I would be as quick as any one to resist any invasion of the rights of the State of Illinois, yet I would yield implicit obedience to the Nation's Constitution and laws. While I would uphold and maintain the rights of the State, I would, by every word and act, teach all men and posterity the supremacy and sovereignty of the United States of America. And I declare here my uncompromising hostility to the doctrine of State sovereignty, as superior to the National authority, and my firm belief in the doctrine that the National Government is a government of and by the people, and not of and by the States; that the Union of the States is dependent upon the existence of the National Government, and that the only guarantee of Republican institutions to the people of the several States, in State organizations, is found in the charter of that Government.

COMPLIMENTARY.

Mr. WHITING then offered a resolution of condolence for Governor Dougherty in his illness, and of thanks for his ability and impartiality as a presiding officer. He supported the resolution in a complimentary address, and Messrs. STARNE and DONAHUE spoke also in support of it, after which it was adopted.

The valedictory and inaugural were then, on motion of Mr. NICHOLSON, ordered spread on the minutes, and the Senate adjourned to 10 a. m. to-morrow.

HOUSE.

Met at 10 a. m. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Heilmann.

COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY NEW STATE OFFICERS.

Mr. HILDRUP moved the appointment of a Committee to inform the Governor and Lieutenant Governor elect of their election. Adopted. Messrs. Hildrup, Hay, and Casey were appointed.

RESOLUTIONS.

The Senate resolution setting 2:30 p. m. as the hour for inauguration was concurred in.

PAY OF TEMPORARY OFFICERS.

A resolution to pay the temporary officers of the House was offered by Mr. SWAN.

Mr. SHAW was of the opinion that the House was going too fast, as it was not in the power of the House to appropriate moneys by resolution.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The SPEAKER said he was ready to announce the standing committees, but inasmuch as there would not be much business attempted or done, he would defer the announcement until to-morrow.

Bills as follows were introduced: By Mr. BRADWELL—Regarding limitations of liens on judgments where the record may have been lost or destroyed.

By Mr. CONNOLLY—To exempt certain personal property from levy and sale on distress for rent.

Both referred to the Committee on Judiciary, when raised.

By Mr. LANE (Hancock)—In relation to the jurisdiction of County Courts. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. MASSIE—To amend the act creating the State Board of Agriculture. Referred to Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. McDONALD—To amend the Revenue law of last session. Referred to Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MOORE—To amend Sec. 169, Revenue law of last session. Referred to the Committee on Revenue.

The call was suspended, and a resolution inviting the Supreme Court to be present at the inauguration adopted, and the call proceeded.

By Mr. MOORE—To amend the Homestead law. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SHAW—To repeal the Registry law. Referred to the Committee on Elections.

Messrs. Bushnell, Dunham, and Connolly were appointed a Committee to wait upon the Supreme Court.

The call proceeded.

By Mr. WARNER—To repeal the Registry law. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WALKER—In relation to indictments. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

STATIONERY.

Mr. HOLLENBACK introduced a resolution to authorize Committees to furnish their stationery. Meeting with some opposition on constitutional grounds, it was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. SWAN offered a resolution directing the Auditor to pay to the members the constitutional $50. Adopted.

GOVERNOR PALMER'S MESSAGE.

Mr. JOHNSTON moved that the Governor's message be taken from the table and referred to a Committee for division and reference.

Mr. JOHNSTON offered a resolution setting forth the persons who may enjoy the privileges of the floor. Referred to the Committee on Rules.

Mr. SNOW moved to reconsider the vote, ordering the printing of the Governor's message, adopted on Friday.

Mr. BRADWELL desired reference to the Committee on the Judiciary, as it involved serious constitutional questions.

Mr. DALTON offered a substitute, referring so much of the order for printing as related to foreign languages to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Bradwell's motion to refer was lost.

Mr. Dalton's substitute was lost.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to lay the original motion on the table.

Mr. LOOMIS demanded the yeas and nays.

Mr. ROUNTREE, in explaining his vote, said he did not believe that the framers of the Constitution contemplated prohibiting the publication of copies of documents emanating from the State departments in any other than the English language; that it applied to the documents themselves in the first instance; that it was not designed to prohibit the furnishing of information to the people in any language the Legislature saw fit.

Mr. BRADWELL, being of the opinion that the publication was unconstitutional, voted no.

Mr. Sherman's motion was carried,—yeas, 60; nays, 50.

COMMITTEE REPORT.

Mr. BUSHNELL, from the Committee to invite the Supreme Court, reported that they had performed that duty, and that the Court would be present.

Adjourned to 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

JOINT SESSION.

Met at 2 p. m.

Mr. HILDRUP, from the Committee on Inauguration, reported that the duty assigned them had been performed.

INAUGURAL CEREMONIES.

On motion, the Senate was notified that the House was ready to receive it. At 2:15 the Senators made their appearance, and at 2:20 the Chief Justice and the Supreme Court, and the State officers-elect made their appearance shortly after.

The roll of the two Houses was then called, and a quorum of both found present.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Hale. The oath of office was then administered to Governor Oglesby by the Chief Justice, after which it was administered to Lieutenant Governor Beveridge, Colonel Harlow, Secretary of State; General Lippincott, Auditor; Colonel Rutz, Treasurer; and James K. Edsall, Attorney General.

Governor Oglesby then proceeded to deliver his inaugural address as follows, concluding at 3:20.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

One of the most imposing features of our form of Government is the recurrence, at stated periods, of elections, by which the servants chosen by the people to aid in the administration of public affairs, though ever so competent and faithful, are relieved of the responsibility of official duties and permitted to return to the pursuits of private life, and others are chosen to supply the vacancies thus created, who, in turn, are expected to perform the same or similar duties.

To the recent general election am I indebted for the great honor of again being clothed with the supreme executive power of the State of Illinois. Unable suitably to express my appreciation of this renewed manifestation of the public confidence, I trust it will not be supposed I am unaffected by it, or that I am insensible to the just obligations it imposes.

With you, gentlemen, so recently chosen by your immediate constituents to represent them in all matters of State legislation, I experience the natural anxiety arising from the imposition of duties so important which, however performed, demand the ceaseless care and attention of those whose fortune it must be, in some sense and to some extent, to discharge them.

Although your attention will be chiefly directed to the consideration of matters of purely State concern, it is not to be forgotten that our State fills her appropriate place in the National Union, and that our people take a deep interest in national affairs. We may therefore give them a passing notice, and violate no propriety in doing so. If I may venture for a moment to call your attention to the results of the recent national election, I shall say no more than that it again vindicated the just and intelligent expectation of the friends of the present Administration, that the wise and humane measures of the party in power would commend themselves to the approval of the American people. Thus sanctioned and indorsed by an unusually large majority, substantially freed from the usual bitterness of party strife, and to an unusual extent enjoying the confidence of the whole people, the party in power must go forward calmly, prudently, but firmly, in its great duty to administer the affairs of the nation on the basis of the prosperity of the whole country and the substantial and enduring happiness of all its people. It is pleasant to witness the urbanity of our political opponents, and the good cheer with which they accept the result; a good example, whose wholesome lesson we may sincerely hope will always hereafter be imitated by minorities.

We hold that the National Union is paramount in the exercise of its granted powers, that it is absolutely a Government with certain powers granted in the charter of its creation, and that between it and the State Governments there is, and of necessity can be, no conflict of authority or jurisdiction; or, if in any event, such a conflict may, from any cause, seem to arise, the means for the peaceful and proper settlement of it will be found in the judicial authority or finally in a resort peaceably to the tribunal of the people. That our character of citizen of the United States is at least equal to our character as citizen of a State, and that in all fair minds there can rest no just ground of suspicion that the citizen of the United States will seek at any time to circumvent or centralize any right or power of the citizen of the State, so long at least as the same human nature enjoys the two citizenships in one person. That National Government, State Government, and Municipal Government are but emanations from the people; that at last all power will be found there; from them it comes, to them it must return; and he who is thoroughly imbued with respect for, and confidence in, their patriotism, intelligence and good sense, need take no special uneasiness to himself as to whether this or that grant of political power will trench upon, eat up or devour all others in the common country.

If this devouring process should ever make any alarming or perceptible headway, this American people will promptly take the aggressive spirit in hand and effectually thwart it. Laying aside all apprehension as to any purpose or design to assume or invade the rights of the States or the people, wisely reserved to them, one may naturally have solicitude as to the wise and expedient exercise of those known and acknowledged powers which the National Congress is constantly called upon to put into practical operation, in meeting the demands of ever-growing and expanding interests, of increasing wealth, population, and intelligence, and the diversified enterprises of an active people, never at rest and never desiring to be. I do not so much dread the reaching after forbidden power, as possibly the reaching after enterprises, or the inaugurating of measures, probably within the grant of power, but which it may be unwise for the nation to embark in.

In our land and by our people it is held to be the wiser course to rely upon individual enterprise in all projects where capital and labor are to be the chief instruments of operation, not necessary for the national defence or the national welfare. I would, therefore, restrain rather than encourage enterprises by the Government which would flourish most efficiently in the hands of the people. After all, who can foresee that the proper exercise of powers which many affect to regard with distrust, may not hereafter, at no remote day, prove the means of the greatest blessings to our people, should the future develop the unpleasant fact that through the indiscreet exercise of State legislation, very dear and valuable interests have been sacrificed under the excitements of past years, or the too eager desire for local advantages in the development of coveted wealth. For my own part, free from the anxieties of those who seem to live in dread of the complex nature of our Government, and the possible betrayal of its proper and well-defined purposes, I take it to be a great advantage we have it as it is, and now and here renew my acknowledgments before this honorable body and the people of the State, to the great wisdom, the exalted patriotism, and the sublime courage of the Fathers of the Republic, for the priceless heritage.

Returning to the consideration of those matters which more immediately concern us as citizens of the State, I command to your earnest attention the information laid before you in the recent message of my distinguished predecessor, whose large experience and familiarity with State affairs entitle his recommendations to the candid consideration of the Legislature. It is a pleasure to congratulate you, that in that general sense in which all the interests of a people are considered, it may be correctly said, our affairs are in a satisfactory condition; in a more limited, and yet largely in a general sense, it is hardly so. All those products, the result of the labor of the farmer, are ranging at prices scarcely remunerative; the productions of other branches of industry are nearer the prices of more recent years; corresponding changes have not for some cause affected other industries. This state of affairs cannot last long; the equilibrium will come and then we shall be on better terms. While laws may be passed to facilitate commercial transactions, I do not believe the laws of trade are to be materially affected by the laws of Legislatures. But it is true, when any great interest or enterprise is based upon and created by legislative enactment, and owes its origin to such a source, that it can never justly outgrow and escape from the restraining power and influence of that law. It will, however, in all cases, be better to harmonize conflicting interests according to the usages of trade, fair dealing, and a just regard for the rights of others, rather than seem to outrage and defy one interest by another, on some assumed superiority of right or granted privilege. The law never meant to give one interest the right to oppress another, and no created or trumped up necessity will ever be accepted as an excuse for the imposition of odious discriminations by one industry against another. By our people it is felt to be a hardship to pay the present rates for the transportation of their farm products to market, and to submit to the discriminations levied upon them. If it be true that railroads are charging higher rates than they are reasonably entitled to, upon freights and passengers, it will be strange if they shall not speedily make them conform to the sensible demands of trade in this respect. If the laws of trade will not bring about this result, some other law will.

Fifty-four years have passed away since the admission of Illinois into the Union. We have, in that time, twice altered and remodeled our Constitution, so that it may be said we have had three constitutions. It is safe to say, taken all together, each has been an improvement on the one it has supplanted. We now have a compact framework of government in which is embodied the experience of years, and the general views of a majority of our people upon the more general principles of government to be found in State Constitutions. The last General Assembly addressed itself to the laborious duty of putting it into complete operation by providing the necessary legislation for that purpose. Experience will doubtless show that modifications of those laws will, from time to time, become necessary. This, indeed, is the great purpose of legislation—to follow after the deliberations of preceding bodies, and mend up and alter what has been inconsiderately acted upon; repeal what subsequent experience shows to be improper or useless; modify and amend that which seems injudicious, as well as by original enactment to create new laws for and in response to new demands, or to meet increasing necessities of the people. I doubt not a candid and impartial review of the legislation of the State would show that the splendid progress made in the last fifty years by our people in the substantial elements of human happiness is largely attributable to this agency. I know of no country where the rights of property, the safety of private interests, and the enjoyment of personal liberty are more securely guarded than amongst our own people by our own laws.

There are certain principles of government which, so far as they affect us in our political relation as a State, are regarded as fixed and of constant application. All property shall be taxed according to valuation. The means to carry on the government shall be raised by taxation. The revenue cannot be expended save by appropriations made by law. Laws for almost all purposes shall be general and uniform. The cause of education, too, as well as the fostering of charitable and benevolent institutions, are now recognized as necessary subjects of legislation. In regard to these latter subjects, I shall have occasion to no more than call your attention to the present condition of our school system, including, of course, our Normal and Industrial Schools, our established charitable and benevolent institutions, as well as the penal and reformatory establishments, and to urge upon your notice and commend to your care, the importance of continuing all of them as useful means of improving the public intelligence, alleviating the public misery, and correcting and punishing the violations of public law. Especially in regard to our benevolent institutions, I would go further; indeed, I would not stop until suitable accommodations shall be provided for all those who suffer from mental disease, or habits, in our State, who are the ceaseless objects of pity and commiseration. By every attainable means, I would provide for testing the best methods of treatment and cure, so that no misery may be found in the State without the hope of alleviation. I would not provide costly and showy structures, but would, whenever necessary, erect plain and inviting homes where comfort and health should alone be considered. I know when we look at the cost of new buildings for institutions and the sum of the annual appropriations to carry them on we are naturally enough beset with hesitation, and doubt if we shall be sustained by our constituents. We must not forget, however, that our population is rapidly increasing, our wealth augmenting, and our enterprise expanding, bringing with them not only the glories of an advancing civilization, but the ever attendant companions of misery, misfortune, and woe.

The range of subjects to come before you for legislative deliberation are almost illimitable. Changes in existing laws frequently become necessary where a general principle, accepted and settled as such, must be made to conform to the public convenience by the simple alteration of some section, or the addition of some new provision. The circumstances of a State, like those of an individual, are constantly changing in what may be called the common affairs of life. Experience establishes this great truth, however, that well settled laws, like well settled rules of life, ought not to be changed for light causes, nor upon slight and immature reflection. Stability is one of the most desirable elements of good government. Once the people habituate themselves to the established order of things, and generally conform to and sustain existing statutes, I doubt that expediency which suggests any change not based upon what would seem to be a general and intelligent demand. Uniformity is not more desirable than stability in the municipal regulations of a great people. So too in dealing with the revenues of a people who have always shown a commendable willingness to furnish the means of government, and who grumble as little as any community to be found anywhere in paying necessary taxation for the obvious purposes of self-government. Too much caution cannot be exercised in selecting the objects of its use, too much care cannot be bestowed in considering the purposes for which it may be sought, nor in the mode of its expenditure where positively demanded for the public good. You must, in all cases, be the judges of what appropriations are or shall be necessary, what objects of concern or projects of improvement demand support from the Treasury; what amount of revenue shall be raised and expended. You will fearlessly meet every obligation of good government and pass upon the merits of every scheme to come before you demanding Legislative action, and doubtless will not hesitate to meet in a liberal spirit, every just and proper demand to be made upon your deliberations. If a recommendation were necessary, I would heartily recommend such action; but this suggestion occurs to me and I submit it to your consideration. Just now, and indeed for some years to come, many of our counties, towns, and cities are laboring under the self-imposed infliction of local indebtedness, contracted largely in encouraging the construction of railroads leading to, or running through their limits. The bonds issued to meet this indebtedness, and the constantly accruing interest upon them must be paid. In order to discharge these obligations and preserve good faith, heavy local taxation will be necessary for some time. Prudence may therefore dictate, that while, as guardians of the whole State, you must look first at the public welfare, you ought not entirely in imposing taxes for State purposes, to lose sight of the local burdens which are to be met and borne by the same people who also furnish the means to meet appropriations for the general objects of State care and control.

Gentlemen, I respectfully invite your attention to the consideration of another subject. I think the circumstances of the times will permit a brief discussion of it, as I believe the public feeling and judgment will sanction the changes recommended in regard to it. There is, or there ought to be, no excuse for mob violence in a free Government. No pains should be spared in providing against any excuse for the abhorrent method of settling grievances. It is a dangerous expedient, one to be condemned at all hazards, and in no event, and under no circumstances, though ever so aggravating, to be excused, palliated, or resorted to. The law must govern. It must, therefore, be made to meet every condition of society, to define, regulate, and punish every crime and outrage; it must be certain in its definitions, consistent but unrelenting in its punishments, and everywhere, under all circumstances, in every community, punctually, fearlessly, and scrupulously executed. A too tender regard for human life must not allow the criminal code to be so written, or executed as to encourage or indulge daring violations of either its letter or spirit, or to afford the means under the indulgence of mere technical constructions of it for the escape of criminals. There is always a feeling of insecurity in the public breast, and to some extent a loss of confidence in the efficacy of law, when the community learns that one of its violators has been permitted to escape punishment through some mere form, technicality, or improvident delay. A deliberate violator of the law may be entitled to our sympathy and eventually to our mercy, but not until after justice shall have been substantially served. So long as willful crime continues to be a feature of human society, it must be punished; and, if malignant and cruel, it must be severely punished. Our solicitude for the innocent will not not excuse us for a system of criminal jurisprudence which may, however faithfully executed, yet be so lenient as to facilitate the escape of the guilty. Instead of enlarging, we must limit and restrain the opportunities of escape. That humanity which is based upon justice will outweigh, in the long race of life, in advantages and blessings to mankind, that humanity which is based upon mercy alone. I adore that principle of justice which holds every man innocent until his guilt shall be proved by competent evidence, and that other equally important provision of our American law which guarantees to every person a trial by a jury of his countrymen, but I would, in practice, decline to carry the indulgence of this constitutional right to such extremes as to afford a pretext for baffling that other principle of human justice as well as divine, which demands that the guilty shall suffer. In this enlightened age of the world, and in our now generally largely populated counties, filled with the active industries of an energetic and educated people, it would hardly seem possible any criminal for any offence or crime may not receive a fair and impartial trial, in the county where the offence may have been committed. The policy of our law was for years to indulge the caprice of every criminal who, under any pretence, would seek to delay justice, and thwart the sanction of the law by filing his affidavit, full of perjury, to secure a change of venue. It was the necessary part of every desperate case to resort to this practice. Lately this policy has been modified. I think the time has now arrived when we may safely, in the interests of public justice, entirely abandon it; I, therefore, recommend to your honorable body the passage of a law to disallow changes of venue in all criminal cases. I do not see but that we may also wisely disallow changes of venue in civil cases. It is not true, in any civil case, that parties may not receive ample justice in the county where the cause of action arises, or where the suit may be begun. There may possibly be causes in which the Court may be interested or of kin to the parties, even in such cases, I think it would be far better for all parties to abide by a law which shall provide for a competent person skilled in the law to sit in the case, and thus save to parties enormous bills of costs, to witnesses great inconvenience and annoyance, and, to the administration of justice, much loss of time and embarrassment.

If any apprehension may exist that in any possible event competent jurors may not be found in criminal cases, this may be removed by enlarging the list of competent jurymen. A man, in all other respects deemed qualified to sit as a juror in a criminal case, ought not to be deemed disqualified because, as a reader of the news of the day,—a habit, I believe, rather creditable in the public estimation,—he may have read newspaper accounts of the case he may be called as a juror to decide upon. The law should go further, and declare every person competent as a juror who may state in open Court that he has an opinion based upon rumor, or even representations of the facts made to him by those who may be supposed to know something of them, provided that any bias or opinion he may have will not prevent him from rendering a verdict according to the evidence given in the case. It is my opinion, under these changes of the law there will be much less delay, far less expense, and, therefore, more certainty and surety in the administration of criminal law in our State.

I trust I shall not be going beyond the proper bounds of Executive propriety to remark that the judicial part of our Government, by the general intelligence, the education and standing, the sterling integrity and general fitness of those honorable persons whose duty it is to administer this department of the State Government, merit, and I believe I may say receive, the confidence of our people. I cannot contemplate without shuddering the possibility of a coming time when the respect due to the tribunals of justice might be forfeited, and this firm stay of our country jostled and weakened. When we contemplate the vast interests at stake, the deep concern of our people, and the deservedly high rank our Courts have taken in the country, we may congratulate ourselves and accept it as a harbinger of permanent good to those to come after us; that no stain rests upon the judicial arm of our service; no suspicion of improper influence has thus far invaded its high precincts, and no cause for suspicion rests upon it in its broad field of usefulness throughout our State. If I may take so much liberty—seeing it plods along in the rear, overlooking the actions of men, the changing aspects of things, and the deliberations of Legislative Assemblies, a sort of last resort, to which we all look for justice and right when they are believed to have failed everywhere else, slow to wrath but firm as a rock—may not the judicial arm of the service be called the reserve corps, and being so, must it not keep in hailing distance of and respond to the advancing columns?

I take it, gentlemen, your observations lead you to the conclusion to which all reflecting minds at last come: that all changes of constitutions, modifications of laws, as well as all reforms sought by legal enactments, amount to but little, and effect substantially no real improvement in the administration of public affairs, nor the regulation of public conduct, unless built upon and sustained by a healthy and corresponding public sentiment. Good laws materially assist in promoting the general prosperity when based upon, upheld, and sustained by a proper public morality. I believe experience will show that legislation, in advance of public necessity thrust forward before its day, upon mere expectation, or to meet empirical notions of morality or reform, will not, in the end, prove wise or useful. Marching side by side with the experience of the age, as we shall comprehend it, and the necessities of the times as we shall understand them, we shall come nearer the standard of prudent legislation, and most likely fulfill the reasonable expectations of our constituents, promote the general prosperity of the State, and deserve the favor of the Ruler of the universe.

R. J. OGLESBY.

PRINTING OF THE INAUGURAL.

The Senate then retired.

Mr. SHAW moved that 5,000 copies of Governor Oglesby's inaugural be printed. Adopted. Adjourned.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—Money was easier, and the bulk of the business was done at 7 per cent, with exceptions at 1-32, closing easy at 5@6.

Sterling dull at 109¼@109⅝.

Gold dull, between 112 and 112¾, closing at 112½@112¾. Loans, 5@6. Clearings, $31,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $364,000.

Governments quiet and a fraction lower.

State bonds quiet and steady. It was understood that Henry Clews & Co. have been appointed financial agents of the State of Alabama, in place of Duncan, Sherman & Co., and they are now paying the semi-annual interest on the bonds of that State.

Stocks were irregular. Rock Island and Western Union were strong, the former on the report that an injunction was laid on the proposed issue of six millions stock, and the latter on the pool manipulation. New York Central, Union Pacific, and Erie were weak. The latter declined to 58¾, on rumors of the preferred dividend to be passed, and a new issue of ten millions common stock to be made. Union Pacific was depressed to 34 by the agitation of the Company's affairs in Congress. Central fell to 101⅝, but recovered to 102⅜ before the close, imparting rather a firmer tone to the late business. The rest of the list was dull.

Sterling, 109⅝.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	115⅝	Coupons, '67	114⅛
5-20s of '62	113⅛	Coupons, '68	114
Coupons, '64	113½	New 5s	110⅜
Coupons, '65	114⅛	10-40s	113⅜
Coupons, '65 (new)	113⅜	Currency 6s	111⅛

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	92¾	Virginias, old	46
Tennessees, old	80½	North Carolina, old	33¾
Tennessees, new	80½	North Carolinas, new	15
Virginias, new	55		

STOCKS.

Canton	101	St. Paul pfd	78⅜
W. U. Tel	84⅞	Wabash	73
Quicksilver	44	Wabash pfd	85
Adams Express	94	Fort Wayne	90⅜
Wells Fargo	84	Terre Haute	10
American Express	69	Terre Haute pfd	35
United States Ex.	78	Chicago & Alton	113
Pacific Mail	71⅛	C. & A. pfd	114
New York Central	102⅜	O. & M.	46⅜
Erie	58⅝	C., C. & C., ex. div.	89⅛
Erie pfd	74	C., B. & Q.	128⅛
Harlem	115	Lake Shore	92⅞
Harlem pfd	120	Indiana Central	33⅜
Michigan Central	104	Illinois Central	123⅜
Pittsburgh	90	Union Pacific stocks	34⅜
Northwestern	80	Union Pacific bonds	85⅜
Northwestern pfd	89⅛	Central Pacific bonds	99⅜
Rock Island	109⅛	Del., Lack. & W.	94⅛
N. J. Central	101	B. H. & Erie	6⅛
St. Paul	61⅛		

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—LIVE STOCK—Total beeves, 5,440, against 6,960 the previous week. To-day, 78 cars each at Communipaw and One Hundredth street, and 16 at Weehawken, making 2,900 on sale, when twice that number were wanted. The market was quick at about 1c advance for the week, or 11@12c for a few Texans; 9½@12½c for thin native cows, oxen, and medium steers; 13@14c for good to prime, with extras at 15c, the average being 12¼c, the highest since last June. Everything was sold off quick; 6 cars good 6½ cwt Texans, 12c, 57 lbs per cwt; 2 cars poor Ohio, [illegible]; 2 cars Illinois, 1,135 lbs, 12½c; 10 cars 7 cwt, 12@14c; 4 cars 7½ cwt, 13@14½c; 4 cars Ohio, 7½ cwt, 13½@15c.

SHEEP—Total, 15,000 against 25,000 the previous week. To-day 4,300, and a quick market at better prices, or 5¼@5½c for very poor to ordinary; 7@7¼c for medium to good; and 8@8½c for prime to extra. Deck load of 63 lb culls sold at 5¼c; car 83 lb Ohio, 6¾c; car 800 lb, 7¼c; car 100 lb, 7¾c; car 92 lb, 8c; car 143 lb, Canada, 8¼c.

HOGS—For week, 31,400 against 31,700 the previous week. Market active at a slight advance, with 129 cars to-day. Live are worth 4¾@5¼c; city dressed, 5½c for heavy; 6¼c for 200 lb; 7c for pigs, some holding for higher prices; Western dressed, 5⅜@5½c; 3 cars Ohio, 150 lbs, selling at 5c.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 13—11 a. m.—Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Flour, 29s 6d@30s. Wheat—Winter, 12s@12s 2d; spring, 11s 6d@12s 3d; white, 12s 6d@12s 7d; club, 13@13s 3d. Corn, 28s 3d@28s 6d. Pork, 62s 6d. Lard, 38s.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 13—1 p. m.—Market unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 13—5 p. m.—Market unchanged.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—Consols—Money, 92¼; account, 92⅛@92¼; 5-20's of '65, 93⅛; 5-20's of '67, 93¾; 10-40's, 89¾; new 5's, 90¼; Erie, 47⅜.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—Rentes, 54 fr 2c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 13.—Cotton—Quiet and easier; middling upland, 10½d; Orleans, 10¼d. Sales, 2,000 bales. Speculation and export, 2,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. Red winter wheat, 12s@12s 2d. Flour, 29s 6d@30s. Corn, 28s 3d@28s 6d. Cheese, 68s. Cumberland middles, 34s; short ribs, 35s.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—The week opens with a very limited movement in any description of merchandise. The commission houses were fairly employed in making deliveries to jobbers, but the jobbing trade is quiet. Cotton goods are steady and regular. The agents advanced Amoskeag 36-inch bleached shirtings to 16½c, and 46-inch to 19c. Dark ground oil colored prints are jobbing at 11½c. Wool cassimeres, cheviots, and meltons are in better request. Imported goods are very quiet.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—COTTON—Dull and without decided change in prices; 20⅝c for middling uplands. Net receipts to-day, 1,186 bales; gross, 8,271 bales; sales for future, 7,450 bales; January, 19 11-16@19¾c; February, 19¾@19 13-16c; March, 20@20¼c; April, 20⅜@20 9-16c; May, 20¾@20 13-16c; June, 21⅛c; August, 19 11-16c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand; receipts, 7,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.95@6.50; common to good extra, $7.10@7.65; good to choice, $7.65@8.00; white wheat extra, $7.75@9.50; extra Ohio, $7.20@7.75; St. Louis, $7.65@13.00. Rye flour steady; $4.70@5.50. Corn meal quiet. Wheat higher and offerings light; receipts, 17,000 bu; No. 2 Chicago spring in store and afloat, $1.57@1.60; No. 3 spring, $1.50@1.55; inferior spring, $1.44@1.50; red Western, $1.82@1.85; amber, $1.95. Rye quiet and firm. Barley steady; Western, $1.00@1.02. Malt quiet. Corn dull; receipts, 23,000 bu; old and new, 66@66½c; yellow, 67@67½c. Oats scarce and firmer; new Western mixed, 49@51c; white, 52@54c; black Western, 45@48½c.

EGGS, HAY, AND HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm at 16@19c. Sugar quiet and unchanged. Molasses quiet; new crop, New Orleans, 65@70c. Rice quiet and firm; Carolina, 7¾c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 9¾@10c; refined, 24¼@24½c.

Stock of grain in store here to-day:

Wheat, bu	1,117,000
Corn, bu	4,744,000
Oats, bu	1,367,000
Rye, bu	40,000
Barley, bu	571,000
Malt, bu	175,000
Peas, bu	5,000

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; mess, $13.75@14.00. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut meats steady; shoulders, for March, 5¾c; do spot, 5c. Middles firm; short clear, for February, 7¼c; long clear, for March, 7c; short ribs, spot, 7c; short clear, for January, 7¼c. Lard weak; Western steam, 8@8¼c; kettle, 8¼c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—Lower at 94@94½c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Jan. 13.—Market generally firm but inactive, except for corn, which is higher; sales 4,000 bu No. 2 at 58c, in railroad elevators.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand and firm. Wheat in fair demand and higher. Other grains unchanged.

OILS—Steady.

PROVISIONS—Dull and easier; pork nominal at $12.75@13.00. Lard easier; steam, 7¼@7½c; kettle, 7¾c. Bulk meats dull and nominally unchanged. Bacon steady; shoulders, 5c; clear rib, 7⅛c; clear, 7¼c. Green meats easier; 3¾@3¾c for shoulders; 5¼@5⅜c for clear rib. Hams, 7@9c for 20 to 14 lbs average.

HOGS—Dull; buyers and sellers apart; $4.10@4.25. Receipts, 11,300.

WHISKEY—Firm; 89@90c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 1 held at $1.70; No. 2 sold at $1.65. Corn steady; high mixed held at 48c; low do, 45c. Oats quiet; No. 1 State, 37c.

PETROLEUM—Refined dull and heavy; standard white, in car lots, held at 21@21½c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 at $1.28; No. 2, $1.21¼. Oats dull and nominal; No. 2, 26½c. Corn quiet; No. 2, 33c. Rye scarce and firm; No. 1, 61½c. Barley steady; No. 2 at 71c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 20,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 300 brls; wheat, 400 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; extra white Michigan, $1.85; No. 1 do, $1.69; amber Michigan, $1.66¾@1.66¾; No. 1 red, $1.67¼; No. 2 do, $1.62¼. Corn steady; high mixed, 38c for spot, and 39c seller February; low mixed, 37½c; white, 38c. Oats quiet and unchanged; No. 2, 32c.

DRESSED HOGS—$4.75.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 6,000 bu; corn, 32,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 200 brls; wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 14,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat active and higher; No. 2 spring, $1.25@1.50; No. 3 red fall, $1.77. Corn firm but slow at 31½@32c on east track; 35c in elevator. Oats easier; No. 2, 28c in elevator; 29@30c in warehouse. Barley quiet at 60@90c. Rye firm; No. 2, 75@76c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at $12.00. Bulk meats active, for future loose shoulders, 4c, buyer February; clear rib, 6c, same option at Quincy, Ill.; packed lots shoulders, 4¼c; clear rib, 6¼@6⅜c; clear, 6⅝@6½c. Bacon in good demand for future clear sides at 6¾@6⅞c seller March; jobbing lots shoulders, 5¼c; clear rib, 7¼c; clear, 7½c. Lard higher; prime steam, 7¼c seller February, and buyer February.

HOGS—Firm at $3.40@3.90; most sales, $3.65@3.80. Receipts, 12,585.

CATTLE—Firm at 4¼@6c, for fair to choice fat natives.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 13.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firmer; treble, $7.00@9.00; family, $10.00@10.75. Corn fair; yellow and white, 64@65c. Oats—Supply light, demand moderate at 48@50c.

BRAN—Scarce at $1.35.

HAY—Firm; prime, $38.00@39.00; choice, $40.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at $13.75. Dry salt meats scarce, only retailing. Bacon firm at 5¾, 6¼, 9@10½c. Hams at 16@17½c. Lard quiet; tierce, 8@8½c; keg, 9¼@9¾c.

GROCERIES—Sugar in fair demand; inferior, 5¼@6¼c; common, 6¾@7¼c; fair to fully fair, 7¾@8⅝c; prime, 7@9¼c. Molasses—Demand active; fair to choice, 53@60c. Coffee firmer at 16¾@17½c.

WHISKEY—Active; Louisiana, 93c; no Western.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup.

SEAWEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS. These are the only medicines that will cure Pulmonary Consumption. Dr. Schenck has been in constant practice over thirty years, continually examining lungs, and knows his medicines, if properly taken, will cure consumption. His Mandrake Pills cleanse the liver and stomach; his Seaweed Tonic dissolves the food, stimulates the coating of the stomach, and aids digestion; his Pulmonic Syrup ripens the matter, and nature throws it off without any exertion. Prepared and for sale by J. H. SCHENCK & SON, N. E. corner Sixth and Arch-sts., Philadelphia, and by druggists and dealers generally.

FINANCIAL.

7-30 Gold Interest.

We are cashing Northern Pacific 7-30 Coupons; also, the Gold Checks for registered interest, at par.

We keep the 7-30 bonds on hand for sale. Parties who desire to exchange other marketable securities for them can do so, through us, on liberal terms.

LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Knoefl, Roelle & Co. is this day dissolved. All accounts due to or by said firm will be settled by Roelle, Junker & Co.

JOS. ROELLE.
ANTON JUNKER.

Chicago, Jan. 13, 1873.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned, successors to Knoefl, Roelle & Co., will continue the business of Distillers and Rectifiers at their new built rectifying establishment, 261 and 263 East Kinzie-st., corner Cass-st., under the firm name of Roelle, Junker & Co.

JOS. ROELLE.
ANTON JUNKER.
J. P. KISSINGER.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of Lockwood & Greenley, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due the firm will be paid to R. T. Lockwood, who assumes its liabilities, and will continue the business of Dry Goods Commission at 124 Franklin-st.

R. T. LOCKWOOD,
C. C. GREENLEY.

Chicago, Jan. 11, 1873.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm heretofore existing under the name and style of Phillips & Hanna, booksellers, stationers, and news-dealers, in the City of Chicago, has this 11th day of January, 1873, been dissolved by mutual consent. R. A. Hanna retiring, WM. PHILLIPS continuing the business, and will settle all claims, and collect all debts due the firm.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm heretofore existing under the name and style of Wm. E. Dankert & Co., dealers in Sash, Doors, and Blinds, [illegible], has by mutual consent been dissolved. A. [illegible] retiring. W. E. Dankert and [illegible] Elten continuing, and will settle all claims and collect all debts due the firm. WM. E. DANKERT, GUSTAV ELTEN, A. [illegible].

DRY GOODS.

POSITIVE, PEREMPTORY, AND CLOSING-OUT SALE OF

John V. Farwell & Co.,

Monroe, Franklin and Market-sts.

Entire RETAIL DEPARTMENT of about ONE MILLION DOLLARS worth of

DRY GOODS, CARPETING, AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS

Adapted to wants of every class. Having determined to retire from the RETAIL TRADE and devote our attention hereafter exclusively to our JOBBING BUSINESS, our

ENTIRE RETAIL STOCK

Will positively be offered from date at and

Below the Actual Cost.

GIFT ENTERPRISE.

NOW

Is the Time to get Rich.

$500,000

CASH GIFTS.

Under authority of special legislative act of March 16, 1871, the Trustees now announce the Third Grand Gift Concert, for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky, to come off in Library Hall, at Louisville, Ky., on

Tuesday, April 8, 1873.

The best musical talent that can be procured from all parts of the country will add pleasure to the entertainment, and Ten Thousand Cash Gifts, aggregating a vast total of Half a Million Dollars currency, will be distributed by lot to the ticket-holders, as follows:

LIST OF GIFTS:

One Grand Cash Gift	$100,000
One Grand Cash Gift	50,000
One Grand Cash Gift	25,000
One Grand Cash Gift	20,000
One Grand Cash Gift	10,000
One Grand Cash Gift	5,000
24 Cash Gifts of $1,000 each	24,000
50 Cash Gifts of 500 each	25,000
80 Cash Gifts of 400 each	32,000
100 Cash Gifts of 300 each	30,000
150 Cash Gifts of 200 each	30,000
590 Cash Gifts of 100 each	59,000
9,000 Cash Gifts of 10 each	90,000
Total, 10,000 Gifts, all Cash	$500,000

To provide means for this magnificent concert, One Hundred Thousand Tickets Only will be issued, a large portion of which are already sold.

PRICE OF TICKETS:

Whole tickets $10, halves $5, and quarters $2.50. Buyers who wish to secure special numbers must order immediately, as the sale has set in very lively, and it will be impossible to procure them if orders are delinquent. The object of this Third Gift Concert is the enlargement and endowment of the Public Library of Kentucky, which, by the special act authorizing the Concert for its benefit, is to be forever free to all citizens of every State. This Concert will be conducted like the first and second heretofore given, and full particulars may be obtained from circulars, now ready, and free to all who apply. The management of this undertaking has been committed by the Trustees to Hon. Thomas E. Bramlette, late Governor of Kentucky, to whom communications pertaining to the Gift Concert may be addressed.

R. T. DURRETT, President.
W. N. HALDEMAN, Vice President.
JOHN S. CAIN, Secretary Public Library of Ky.
FARMERS & DROVERS' BANK, Treasurer.

Tickets are now ready for sale, and all orders for them, or applications for agencies, circulars, information, etc., will meet with prompt attention when addressed

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Louisville, Ky.,
Agent Public Library Ky.,

Or F. I. Dibble & Co., 124 LaSalle-st., Chicago, Western Supply.

Orders will also be received by L. Manasse, optician, at Sherman House; Phillips & Hanna, 137 State-st. and 224 Wabash-av.; P. V. Fitzpatrick, 255 State-st.; Horton & Brother, 637 West Lake-st.; and at the Tremont House, Chicago.

GENERAL NOTICES.

To the Owners of Abstracts of Title to Lands in Cook County.

OFFICE CLERK OF THE COUNTY COURT OF COOK COUNTY, CHICAGO, Jan. 10, 1873.

The following resolution was adopted by the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, in session Jan. 8, 1873:

Resolved, 1. That all private individuals being the owners of abstracts of title to lands in Cook County, be and they are hereby requested to deposit the same in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of Cook County, to be kept in the vault, for the benefit of the public, taking the receipt of the Recorder therefor.

2. In case such owners shall decline to leave such abstracts permanently with the Recorder, they are hereby requested to leave them a sufficient length of time for copies thereof to be taken by the Recorder.

3. The Recorder shall make an index of all such abstracts and shall preserve a copy of every abstract before it shall be delivered to the owner.

4. The Recorder shall furnish copies of abstracts to any person applying therefor, charging such rates per folio as is allowed by law for certified copies of deeds, but in no case shall the original abstract be open to public inspection.

5. This resolution shall apply also to all certified copies of the proceedings of any Court affecting any land in Cook County.

JOSEPH POLLAK,
County Clerk.

Information to Tax Payers.

The new Constitution of the State, the great fire, and recent legislation have created confusion in the minds of many citizens as to the present status of the taxes in Cook County.

The city taxes and special assessment for 1871 (the books not being destroyed) were collected by the City Collector, so far as possible, up to the 28th of June, 1872, when his delinquent list was returned to the County Collector, who duly advertised the same, obtained judgment, and sold the property, beginning on the 14th of October, 1872.

The tax lists for State, County and Park taxes, and special assessment for 1871 had to be renewed after the fire, but the delinquent lists have now all been returned to the County Collector, and the same having been duly advertised in the Chicago *Evening Post*, Jan. 4, 1873, judgment and an order of sale will be prayed for in the County Court on the first Monday in February, 1873.

Now all of the taxes for 1872 are due and being collected—the city, at the City Collector's office in the City Hall building; the State and county at the offices of the different Town Collectors throughout the county, and by law the delinquent tax lists must be returned to the County Collector on or before the 1st day of February for him to advertise and apply for judgment and an order of sale.

Have you paid your city taxes for 1871? If not, your property has been sold and you want to look to it. Have you paid your State and County taxes for 1871? If not, you can yet do it, by paying the cost of advertising (already incurred) at the County Collector's office, old Court House. All of the taxes for 1872 can be paid as before stated.

J. S. RUMSEY, County Collector.

Luxuriant Whiskers, Moustaches, Eyebrows, Etc.

MARTINA'S WORLD-RENOWNED POMADE, well-known throughout Europe and America, forces whiskers and moustaches to grow on the smoothest face without injuring the skin. A sure remedy for baldness. Price, $1.50. Sold at all respectable druggists and hair dressers. Agents wanted.

FOR SALE.

Office Desks,

Chairs and Library Furniture, large stock and low prices, at BOSTWICK'S, 130 and 132 West Washington-st.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 13.

The advent of more moderate weather has brought something of a revival of business and some tendency toward an easier money market. Shipments of products Eastward have increased, and made a better supply of exchange to-day than at any time last week, showing that shippers have been able to realize on what stuff they had by drawing on New York, thus contributing largely to the amount of bank credits and helping to make money easier. During last week the flow of currency from here Eastward was unprecedented, but it has suddenly ceased. Exchange has become comparatively abundant, and its price has fallen to 50c to 25c per $1,000 premium.

STOCK SPECULATION IN 1872.

The New York *Bulletin* of Jan. 10 prints an elaborate tabulation of the transactions of the New York Stock Exchange for the year 1872, showing the number of shares of the twenty-seven leading speculative stocks sold in each half of the year, together with the par amount of total capital of each stock. The following is a condensation of the elaborate table printed by the *Bulletin*:

	First 6 mo's. Shares sold.	Second 6 mo's. Shares sold.	Year. Shares sold.	Capital stock.
N.Y. Cen. & H.R.	1,620,600	1,366,400	2,987,000	$89,428,330
Erie com.	3,487,700	2,968,000	6,455,700	78,000,000
Lake S. & M. S.	2,084,500	2,041,300	4,125,800	49,000,000
C. & Pitts.	93,400	6,000	99,400	11,250,834
O. & Miss., com.	3,177,700	1,438,000	4,615,700	19,965,847
C. & N. West, com.	3,246,100	2,339,000	5,585,100	15,033,480
C. & N. West, pref.	105,100	81,000	186,100	21,289,563
Ch., Rock Is. &c.	1,191,700	1,028,700	2,220,400	19,000,000
Pitts., Fort W. &c	5,800	4,300	10,100	21,114,285
Mil. & St. P., com.	304,000	200,600	504,600	13,338,500
Mil. & St. P., pref	156,100	43,300	199,400	10,825,719
Tol. & Wab., com.	197,300	418,200	615,500	15,000,000
H. & St. Jo., com.	205,300	69,400	274,600	9,167,700
H. & St. Jo., pref	20,800	24,400	45,200	5,087,224
Harlem, com.	110,300	42,300	152,600	7,500,000
Del., Lac. & West	138,400	107,000	245,400	18,855,850
New Jersey	27,200	20,710	47,910	7,283,200
Pacific Mail	4,363,200	6,603,800	10,967,000	20,000,000
West. U. Tel.	2,615,900	3,287,900	5,903,800	29,000,000
Quicksilver, com.	208,300	66,700	275,000	5,700,000
Union Pacific	3,797,700	1,691,300	5,489,000	36,745,000
Adams Express	77,000	18,400	95,400	10,000,000
A. & Mer. U. Ex.	26,400	16,400	42,800	18,000,000
U. States Expr's	109,300	34,100	143,400	6,000,000
Wells F. & Co. Ex	17,400	9,000	26,400	5,000,000
Col. Ch. & Ind. C.	1,665,200	1,087,700	2,752,900	13,000,000
Bos. Har. & Erie	1,009,500	267,600	1,276,100	24,183,960

Total amount of stock, par value........ $578,871,513

These figures indicate the comparative activity of the several stocks. The largest transactions have been in Pacific Mail, the sales of which amounted to 10,967,000 shares, or fifty-five times the amount of the capital stock, showing that the stock has been "turned over" more than once a week. In Erie common stock the transactions amounted to 6,455,700 shares, or about 8¼ times the amount of stock outstanding. Next in the extent of operations comes Western Union Telegraph, the sales of which were 5,903,800 shares, or 20¼ times the capital stock. Next Northwest common, with sales of 5,585,100 shares, or 37 times the issues of stock. Next, Union Pacific, with sales of 5,489,000 shares, or 15 times the stock outstanding. In Ohio and Mississippi common, the transactions were 4,615,700 shares, showing that stock to have been turned over nearly once in every two weeks. Lake Shore shows aggregate sales amounting to 4,125,800 shares, or 8¼ times the amount of stock. New York Central has declined in speculative prominence, the sales of the year being 2,987,000 shares, or about 3¼ times the number of shares issued; this old speculative favorite now occupies a seventh rank among the "active stocks;" which implies that it is passing into the list of permanent investments. Next in the order of activity come Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central, Rock Island, Boston, Hartford & Erie, Toledo & Wabash, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Hannibal & St. Joseph, etc.

ITS INFLUENCE ON MONEY AND PRICES OF COMMODITIES.

The recent annual report of the Comptroller of the Currency recommended the issue of Government bonds bearing a low rate of interest, which bonds should be available as reserves for the National Banks; the object sought in the issue of these bonds being to induce the interior National Banks to keep their surplus money at home instead of sending it to New York in the dull season for the sake of the 4 per cent interest paid by New York banks on deposits, and where, says the Comptroller, these idle funds are "thrown upon the Stock Board" and loaned upon "doubtful collaterals" "to unsettle values throughout the country, and alternately increase and depress the price of every commodity."

In some comments on these views made at the time the report appeared, we expressed a doubt as to whether the speculations of Wall street in stocks played as important a part in New York finances, or exercised anything like the influence on prices of commodities assumed by the Comptroller and popularly believed by the public.

Some statistics of the transactions of the New York Stock Exchange, just published by the New York *Bulletin*, and summarized above, prove our views in this respect to have been correct. From these statistics it appears that the actual registered sales of the twenty-seven leading speculative stocks for the whole year on the New York Stock Exchange was fifty-five million shares. Estimating the average price per share at about $70, the money value represented by the sale of the fifty-five millions of shares would be about $3,850,000,000. Those who imagine that these stock transactions constitute the main element in the vast exchanges of the city banks will perhaps be surprised to learn that they amount to only one-fifth of the entire business of the Clearing House, the total exchanges of that institution, for the year ending May 1, 1872, being $19,879,410,966. The bearing of stock transactions upon banking operations and the money market would thus appear to be less important than many suppose.

SAVINGS BANK INVESTMENTS.

The following summary of the deposits, investments, expenses, etc., of the 172 savings banks of the State of Massachusetts, soon to be published in the report of the State Commissioner, Mr. Stone, will be of special interest in Chicago at the present time, in view of the rapidly increasing importance of this department of banking:

Number of depositors	630,246
Amount of deposits	$184,797,313.92
Number of deposits during the year	702,138
Amount of the same	$58,034,179.72
Number of deposits last year of and exceeding $300 at one time	44,514
Amount of the same	$26,201,563.68
Number of withdrawals last year	389,382
Amount of the same	$43,895,674.16
Number of accounts opened last year	148,612
Number of accounts closed last year	88,378
Amount of surplus on hand	$3,045,247.21
Public funds	21,998,497.39
Loans on public funds	1,680,283.28
Bank stock	16,972,805.21
Loans on bank stock	1,521,715.25
Deposits in banks bearing interest	1,729,486.79
Railroad bonds	4,602,567.24
Loans on railroad stock	545,020.65
Invested in real estate	1,968,435.60
Loans on mortgages of real estate	89,684,245.19
Loans to counties, cities, and towns	12,464,761.52
Loans on personal security	33,329,244.27
Cash on hand	1,657,499.45
Aggregate amount of ordinary dividends	9,622,775.26
Expenses of the institutions	469,681.80
Average of ordinary dividends last year	6 1-15 per cent

CHICAGO CITY RAILWAY ELECTION.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Chicago City Railway Company, held on Monday, 13th inst., the following officers were unanimously elected: M. D. Hennessy, President; Daniel A. Jones, Vice President; Chas. B. Holmes, Superintendent; J. F. Johnson, Treasurer; Walter N. Evans, Secretary.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	113	113½
5-20s of '64	113⅛	113⅜
5-20s of '65	114⅛	114⅜
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July, ex. int.	113	113⅜
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July, ex. int.	114⅜	114¾
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July, ex. int.	114⅜	114¾
10-40s	110⅝	110¾
U. S. 5s (new issue)	111	111⅜
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	....	100 & int.
Chicago City 7s	....	99½ & int.
Cook County 7s	....	99½ & int.
Illinois, County and Township 10s	....	95
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)	....	109½-110¼
Gold Exchange	....	112⅛
Gold and Gold Coupons	111⅞	112⅛

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 13.

The following were the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past forty-eight hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	RECEIPTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.
Flour, brls	8,998	5,883	8,620	4,869
Wheat, bu	20,670	22,580	9,631	900
Corn, bu	54,352	146,760	4,937	27,410
Oats, bu	30,067	28,014	24,049	16,335
Rye, bu	5,791	1,293	.....	2,664
Barley, bu	4,745	16,416	14,271	704
Grass Seed, lbs	81,522	49,671	7,000	89,540
Flax Seed, lbs	21,000	38,090	4,033	.....
Broom Corn, lbs	.....	42,045	2,526	36,800
Cured Meats, lbs	268,070	296,576	1780789	2166247
Beef, brls	2	22	130	140
Pork, brls	11	120	950	324
Lard, lbs	116,670	218,085	672,067	689,840
Tallow, lbs	13,293	115,733	83,750	.....
Butter, lbs	34,380	62,380	22,050	30,670
Dressed Hogs, No.	1,729	6,650	1,459	2,590
Live Hogs, No.	22,601	11,432	7,724	2,499
Cattle, No.	2,022	709	2,263	1,077
Sheep, No.	1,311	507	455	720
Hides, lbs	51,116	184,465	50,070	89,006
Highwines, brls	310	194	269	232
Wool, lbs	6,730	7,000	.....	14,500
Potatoes, bu	1,000	1,861	.....	.....
Lumber, m ft	218	588	290	533
Shingles, m	161	240	498	120
Lath, m	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt, brls	555	180	805	884

Withdrawn from store on Saturday for city consumption: 6,703 bu wheat; 3,144 bu corn; 2,090 bu oats; 393 bu rye; 6,555 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 57 cars wheat; 234 cars corn; 18 cars oats; 10 cars rye; 24 cars barley. Total, 393 cars, or 157,000 bu.

The newly-elected officers of the Chicago Board of Trade assumed the reins of power to-day, and tasted the sweets of office.

Thomas Inglis has returned home from a European tour, and appeared on 'Change to-day. W. Meadows, who recently left us to make his fortune in Buffalo, was also on the floor to-day.

A correspondent is unable to determine what was meant in our wheat remarks this morning about the "relative price, as given by Liverpool." What was meant is, that wheat can be bought here and shipped to Liverpool at much less than is usual at this season of the year. It costs 66½c per bu to take it out of store here, rail it to New York, thence by steamer, and lay it alongside the dock in Liverpool, to which add $1.19¾ for the market price here, and we have $1.86 per bu, or $3.10 per 100 lbs, as the cost at the Liverpool docks. That is just about the price of wheat in Liverpool to-day; so that the shipper would lose only the cost of handling and selling in Liverpool, which is about 1s, English, per cental, or 16½c per bu. The market in winter is usually against the shipper to a much greater extent than this.

It is probable that an effort will be made soon to effect a change in the inspection of corn, so that it will be graded as white, yellow, high mixed, low mixed, and rejected,—making five grades, as now. It is very desirable that the change should be made, and we called attention to it a little before the great fire; but the subject was forgotten amid the excitements which followed that catastrophe. The proposed grading would accommodate itself, much more closely than the present, to the qualities of corn sent here, and would suit buyers much better. It is in general use almost everywhere, except in Chicago, and our artificial divisions are often very embarrassing. It is now, and has been for years past, about as bad as if we should keep all our accounts in pounds, shillings, and pence, while we handle nothing but United States currency.

It has sometimes been objected that our inspection system is not elastic enough; but they seem to have a superabundance of elasticity in Milwaukee, and a comparison of the two systems cannot well be made, except by contrast. Some rather curious stories having got afloat here with reference to the way the inspectors of grain in Milwaukee transact their business, a couple of gentlemen connected with our inspectorial force went there last week to investigate. They found that wheat weighing less than 55 lbs to the measured bushel, which is about 1 lb below the average of our No. 3 spring, was being inspected into store there as straight No. 2. Remembering that Milwaukee wheat is popularly supposed in New York to be worth 5@8c per bu more than the same grade in Chicago, they were somewhat amazed; but recovered their equanimity when they discovered that every car load of this 55 lb wheat came from points where there is a choice between sending it to Chicago or to Milwaukee. Here was the milk in the cocoanut. The wheat owners of Minnesota, who have only Hobson's choice of a market, are said to be not so favorably dealt with by the Inspectors; and it is even hinted that some of the Minnesota No. 1 is inspected as No. 2, to make amends for the tenderness to Iowa. This is reversing an old proverb; it is very much like robbing St. Paul to pay Peter.

It is generally understood that the Milwaukee Board of Trade has, practically, nothing to do with the inspection, which is run in the joint interest of the warehouses and railroads, without other supervision, either State or municipal. Indeed, it is stated that the commission men of that city seem not to trouble themselves about the matter, assuming that it is all right; or perhaps fearing to offend the one-man power by protest, or even complaint. The only wonder is, that the thing has not been found out before this; if a single car-load were thus treated in Chicago we should have a vigorous protest, an arbitration in the Board of Trade, and an appeal to the Courts. After all, there is a wonderful virtue in an equality of conflicting interests, as in this city; it may not *make* men pure, but it tends to *keep* them honest.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were a little more active to-day, and generally steady, there being little change in prices; about the only weakness was in provisions and corn. The last named has long been the scape-goat of the floor. The shipping movement was light, but the receipts of produce were also rather small. The trading was principally speculative. The thaw of to-day was generally regarded as likely to cause an increase of receipts, but no important augment is likely to occur for some time to come. There was only slight improvement in the demand for staple and fancy groceries, the inquiry, as for some time past, being mainly restricted to small orders to make up assortments. An advance of a ¼c in one or two grades of Rio coffee and a slight decline in hard sugars were the only changes in values. Dry goods continue quiet, with but trifling variation in prices. The general market is firm, whatever of weakness there may be being confined to unseasonable fabrics, or goods that are a little *passe*. The butter market was less firm all around, and some descriptions were sensibly lower. Bagging remains dull and unchanged. Cheese met with more inquiry and was held with slightly increased firmness. There was no new feature to note in connection with the fish, dried fruit, or canned goods markets, trade ruling quiet, with prices steady. Hay, hides, and leather were quoted unchanged. Oils were quiet and generally firm, the exception being lard oil, which was off 1c, notwithstanding the fact that the raw material has recently advanced. Trade at the lumber yards continues slack, and prices are without visible change; although there is a rather better feeling manifested, and dealers look for a steady increase in trade, should the weather be favorable. Metals, nails, iron, and naval stores are quiet and unchanged. The metals are firm, and an advance is looked for as soon as trade brightens up a little, as the Eastern and European markets are reported firmer. Salt was in moderate request and firm. There were no special developments in the wool and broom corn markets; the inquiry is fair for the better qualities of corn, and there is a moderate amount of trading in wool; prices are unchanged. Hops are higher; very choice are now quotable at 50@55c. The supply of domestics is light, and foreign hops are beginning to appear on the market. Seeds were in fair request to-day, timothy selling at $2.90@3.35 for common to prime, and clover at $5.00@5.10. Flax at $1.68 for good. Poultry was quiet as usual on Mondays. The offerings were light and prices about the same as on Saturday; choice quail and prairie chickens were in fair request; other game was quiet and unchanged. Green fruits were in moderate local demand.

Highwines were in moderate request, and firm at the recent advance. Sales were reported of 250 brls at 89c per gallon; the market closed steady at 89c.

Dressed hogs were in good shipping demand, in spite of the thaw; and the market only declined about 5c per 100 lbs, though live were quoted 15c lower. Heavy lots sold chiefly at $4.45@4.50, and light lots (under 200 lbs) at $4.60@4.62½; closing steady. Sales were reported of 119 head at $4.62½; 360 at $4.60; 58 at $4.55; 288 at $4.50; 325 at $4.50@4.60. Total, 1,141 head.

Provisions were more active, but easier, in sympathy with a decline in live hogs, reported from the Stock Yards. Mess pork declined 10@25c per brl, the greatest weakness being in the more deferred options. Lard was 5@7½c per 100 lbs lower; and meats were easier, some sales being made at ⅛c less than our quotations for Saturday. Hams alone were steady, the demand for green continuing active beyond the ability of holders to meet. The purchases made were principally to fill orders which were sent here last week, and limited to prices not reached till to-day, being filled before they were withdrawn. The market was weak, in spite of the fact that buyers took hold freely; and holders seemed anxious to sell before the market should touch a still lower point. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller January, $11.60@11.70; do seller February, $11.85@11.90; do seller March, $12.05@12.10; do seller April, $12.25; prime mess, $10.75@11.00; extra prime, $9.00. Lard, cash, or seller January, $7.12½@7.15; do seller February, $7.25; do seller March, $7.40@7.45; do seller April, $7.50@7.60. Sweet pickled hams, 7½@9c, and green hams at 7⅜@8c for 15-lb averages, and 7⅜@7½c for 16-lb averages. Green shoulders, 3½c; do rough sides, 4⅝c; do short ribs, 5⅛@5¼c; do short clear, 5⅜@5½c; dry salted meats quotable at 3⅞c for shoulders; 5⅜c for short ribs, and 6@6⅛c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, seller January, quoted at 4⅛c. English meats for delivery in January, 5¼c for Cumberlands; 6¼c for short ribs or long clear; 6⅝c for short clear; 8¼@9c for long cut hams. Bacon is quoted at 5⅜c for shoulders, 7¼c for clear ribs, 7⅛c for short clear, all packed. Mess beef, $8.50@9.00; extra mess do, $9.50@10.00; beef hams, $27.00@28.00. City tallow, 7¼@7⅜c; grease quotable at 5¼@6⅛c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork at $11.60; 500 brls do, seller March (Saturday evening), at $12.25; 250 brls do at $12.10; 1,000 brls do seller April at $12.25; 700 tcs lard at $7.20; 350 tcs do at $7.15; 100 tcs do $7.12½; 200 tcs do (loose) at $6.60; 700 tcs do seller February at 7¼c; 250 tcs do seller March 7½c; 250 tcs do at $7.42½; 100,000 lbs shoulders (at Des Moines) at 3½c; 20,000 lbs green do at $3.50; 60,000 lbs do on private terms; 250 boxes shoulders, seller February, at 4⅛c; 250 boxes do, seller March, at 4½c; 450,000 lbs short ribs (at DesMoines) at 5½c; 250 boxes do, seller February, at 5½c; 250 boxes long clear, seller February, at 6⅛c; 200 boxes short clear, seller February, at 6⅝c; 1,000 boxes do (part seller February) at 6⅛c; 500 boxes long and short clear, seller February, at 6⅛c; 40,000 lbs green hams (15 lbs) at 7½c; 110,000 lbs do (16 lbs) at 7½c; 40,000 lbs do at 7⅜c; 100,000 lbs do (17 lbs) at 7c; 20,000 lbs do (18 lbs) at 6½c; 40,000 lbs do (20 lbs) at 9c; 100 tcs sweet-pickled hams (14½ lbs) at 8⅝c; 80 brls city butchers' tallow at 7⅜c; 50 tcs lard stearine at 7½c.

Flour was less active, but very firm, being quoted stronger in New York, while our stocks here are light. The inquiry indicates that there would be a considerably larger volume of sales if stocks were full enough to admit of suitable selections being made therefrom. Some holders were asking a slight advance to-day, but no general change in quotations was established. Cash sales were reported of 50 brls white winter extras (Star) at $9.00; 75 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring extras (Conqueror) at $7.85; 100 brls do (Lockport Hydraulic) at $7.00; 200 brls do (Oriental) at $7.00; 100 brls do at $6.75; 100 brls do at $6.25; 50 brls do at $6.12½; 350 brls do on private terms; 100 brls superfines at $1.50; 60 brls buckwheat at $7.75. Total, 1,285 brls. The following were closing quotations:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$7.50@ 9.75
Red winter extras	6.50@ 7.50
Good to choice spring extras	5.50@ 6.50
Low to medium	4.75@ 5.25
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.50@ 7.50
Spring superfines	3.00@ 4.50
Rye flour	4.00@ 4.50
Buckwheat flour	7.75@ 8.00
Bran	@11.00

Wheat was moderately active, and comparatively steady, at about ⅜c below the average of Saturday. The market was quite weak before noon, owing to a report that Liverpool was again lower, but became firm after that, as New York was quoted firm at noon, and stronger at the close. Many who sold in the first half of the day bought in later. The thaw of the morning caused some to sell, under the impression that our receipts of wheat will increase, but reports from the country to the westward give no encouragement to those who expect a speedy augment in the volume of wheat coming in here, while the milder weather is certainly favorable to a freer movement of produce Eastward by rail. With this prospect, there was a little better inquiry to-day for the lower grades for shipment. Seller February opened at $1.23¾, declined to $1.21, advanced to $1.22½, and closed at $1.22. Seller the month, or cash No. 2 spring sold at $1.19⅝@1.20½, closing with firm holders at the outside. Seller March averaged 2c above seller February, closing at $1.24. No. 1 spring was dull and nominal at $1.25@1.26. No. 3 spring closed strong at $1.06; and rejected was irregular, the price varying according to the location of the warehouses containing it. Cash sales were reported of 11,600 bu No. 2 spring at $1.20½; 11,600 bu do at $1.20¼; 24,200 bu do at $1.20; 6,600 bu do at $1.19¾; 9,200 bu No. 3 spring at $1.06; 1,600 bu do at $1.05½; 400 bu rejected spring at 95c; 1,600 bu do at 93c; 800 bu do at 92c. Total, 57,600 bu.

Corn was dull and steady, at ½c decline from Saturday's prices, and about the same small volume of sales. There were no new features. The offerings of cash corn were taken hold of by men who bought it against the February option, pocketing the difference to pay for the trouble and cost of carrying, while a few of the shorts filled in, being tempted by the small difference in their favor. Seller February opened at 31c, and declined at 30⅝c at the close. Seller the month, or cash No. 2, sold at 30½@30⅝c; seller March at 31½@31⅝c; seller April at 32½c; seller May at 36@36½c, and seller June at 36¾@37c, all closing dull. Cash sales were reported of 10,600 bu No. 2 at 30⅝c; 42,000 bu do at 30½c; 7,600 bu rejected at 28c; 800 bu ears at 33c. Total, 61,000 bu.

Oats were rather less active, but a shade firmer, owing to reported buoyancy in New York, which strengthened the hands of holders here without increasing the demand. Cash No. 2, or seller the month, sold at 25½c; seller February at 25½c; seller March at 26@26⅛c; seller April at 26¾@26⅞c, and seller May at 29⅛@29⅜c, all closing steady. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 at 25½c; 14,200 bu do at 25½c; 600 bu rejected at 22c; 1,200 bu do at 21⅞c; 600 bu by sample at 29c on track; 600 bu do at 28c; 4,200 bu at 27c; 600 bu do at 26c, all free on board. Total, 23,200 bu.

Rye was more active, but less regular, opening at the inside and closing steady at 67c for No. 2, which was the quotation of Saturday. Cash sales were reported of 2,000 bu No. 2 at 67½c; 2,800 bu do at 67c; 800 bu do at 66⅝c; 400 bu do at 66½c; 400 bu rejected at 64c; and 5,000 bu on private terms. Total, 11,400 bu.

Barley was less active, because less plenty; and advanced ½@1c under a good demand for all grades. No. 2 sold at 66½@66⅝c; No. 3 at 55@56c in ordinary houses; 57c in Central, with 60c bid for Armour, Dole & Co.'s receipts. Seller February was firm, with 67½c bid, and seller March sold at 69c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 at 66⅝c; 6,200 bu do at 66½c; 400 bu No. 3 at 57c; 400 bu do at 56c; 400 bu do at 55c; 400 bu rejected at 45c; 400 bu do at 44½c; 1,600 bu do at 44c; 400 bu do at 43c; 400 bu by sample at 92c; 400 bu do at 90c; 400 bu do at 87c; 400 bu do at 85c; 1,600 bu do at 80c; 800 bu do at 75c; 400 bu do at 72c; 400 bu do at 65c, all on track. Total, 15,400 bu.

The New York Produce Exchange circular gives the following as the visible supply of grain, including stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, in transit by rail, and frozen in on New York canals, Jan. 4, 1873:

In store at—	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.
New York and afloat	1,369,695	5,140,500	1,896,862	599,166
Albany	4,500	27,000	79,000	225,000
Buffalo	400,600	286,063	89,815	250,669
Chicago	1,165,650	1,868,253	904,229	337,223
Milwaukee	880,000	58,000	170,000	86,000
Duluth	70,000	.....	.....	.....
Toledo	265,968	369,567	177,759	11,833
Detroit	153,079	43,031	31,908	.....
Oswego	429,773	200,000	2,078	197,709
St. Louis	472,466	145,776	129,274	112,760
Boston	16,205	78,070	68,073	105,409
Toronto	13,523	3,735	4,094	99,301
Montreal	142,196	253,506	64,514	9,677
Philadelphia	105,000	275,000	125,000	.....
Baltimore	165,000	321,514	60,000	.....
Rail shipments	177,722	104,977	121,418	9,313
On N. Y. canals	52,120	164,487	85,200	78,138
Total—				
Jan. 4, '73	5,658,267	9,394,519	3,804,719	2,215,562
Dec. 28, '72	6,369,273	9,595,228	3,414,681	2,393,865
Jan. 6, '72	10,346,478	8,330,627	6,469,317	2,054,334

The *Shoe and Leather Reporter*, in a review of the leather business for the year 1872, furnishes some interesting information. It appears that the season has not been a successful one, financially. The extreme high prices prevalent during and immediately after the war, induced a large increase in the number of tanneries, and greatly stimulated production throughout the country, and during the past few years the supply has steadily exceeded the consumptive demand, so that the capital now employed in this department of industry pays only a very small interest. During the past twelve months the large exportations of leather to England and Germany have relieved the market of much of the surplus stock, and the year 1873 promises more favorably for the producer. The total exports of leather from New York and Boston in 1872 amounted to considerably over one million sides, on which it is estimated that the tanner did not realize more than 6@7c per lb for tanning. The late advance in prices was generally supposed to be the direct result of the Boston fire, but the fact that prices now show no material change from those established immediately after that event leads the writer of the review to infer that prices would have reached the present point by the close of the year, had the Boston fire not have occurred.

It may not be generally known that New York and Boston annually draw on Chicago for leather amounting in value to over $1,000,000, but such, we are assured, is the case.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was moderately active, and ⅛c higher. No. 2 spring sold at $1.20⅜@1.20½ seller the month, and $1.22⅛@1.22⅜ seller February, both options closing at the inside. Corn was quiet, and steady at 30½@30⅝c seller the month, and 30⅝@31c seller February. Oats and other grain were quiet and unchanged. Provisions were inactive.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 13.

ALCOHOL—Was in fair request at $1.78@1.85 for 94 per cent proof.

BEANS—A very fair demand exists for good beans, the receipts of which are rather light; and choice hand-picked navies are scarce and firm. We again quote: Navies at $2.50@2.60; fair to prime, $2.00@2.35; common to medium, $1.25@1.75.

BUTTER—This market was quoted easier to-day, and in some descriptions a slight decline is noted. The demand was only fair at the following range of prices: Good to choice roll, 18@21c; strictly choice dairy packed, 24@26c; medium to good, 18@22c; inferior to common, 8@17c.

BAGGING—Prices range the same as for a week past, and no immediate change is looked for. Stocks are moderate, but are quite sufficient to meet present requirements. We quote: Stark, 38½c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewistown, 34c; American, 32½c; Amoskeag, 32½c; Otter Creek, 33½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do, double, 29c; wool sacks, 68@70c.

BROOM CORN—Stocks are large and consist chiefly of common grades, which move very slowly. Excepting a very fair inquiry for the better qualities, the market may be quoted quiet. Prices are as follows: No. 1 hurl, 6¼@7c ⅌ lb; No. 1 stalk braid, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; No. 3 do, 3@3½c; inside green, 3¼@4c; do red tip, 3c; do pale and red, 2@2½c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Continue quiet and unchanged. Dealers look for an improvement in the demand next month. We quote: Stucco, $5.50@2.75; New York stucco, casing, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $2.25@2.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime, in bulk, 90c@$1.00; lime (brls) $1.35@1.50 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), 11.00@15.00; country brick, $10.50@11.00; Woodstock pressed range at $25.00@40.00; St. Louis hydraulic pressed, $45.00 del.; Milwaukee, $33.00 del.; Racine, $30.00 del.; Hinsdale, $25.00 del.; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 and 5 per cent is made by dealers.

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 5.75	$8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.50	9.00
8x11 to 10x13	7.00	9.50
8x14 to 10x15	7.50	11.00
10x14 to 12x18	8.00	13.00
14x16 to 16x20	8.50	15.00
14x22 to 16x24	9.00	17.00
18x22 to 18x30	10.50	18.50
20x28 to 24x30	12.00	20.00
26x28 to 24x36	13.00	22.00
26x34 to 26x40	14.00	24.00
28x38 to 28x44	15.00	26.00
28x46 to 30x48	16.00	27.00
30x50 to 32x52	....	28.00
32x54 to 34x56	....	34.00
34x58 to 34x60	....	38.00
26x60 to 40x60	....	40.00

CANNED GOODS AND PICKLES—Continue quiet, but are moving rather more freely than a fortnight ago, and prices are generally firmer. Stocks are in good condition, corn being the only article of which there is not a fair supply. We repeat our quotations of last week:

CANNED GOODS.

Peaches, 2 lb	$1.85@ 2.05
Peaches, 3 lb	2.85@ 3.20
Pears, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.25
Quinces, 2 lb	2.73@ 3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.60@ 2.75
Raspberries	2.50@ 2.75
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.50@ 2.75
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.15@ 2.25
Corn, Elgin	2.50@ 2.70
Corn, Benton Harbor	2.80@ 3.00
Corn, Yarmouth	2.65@ 2.85
Peas, 2 lb, pod	2.80@ 3.00
Peas, 2 lb, soaked	3.15@ 3.50
Lima beans, 2 lb	1.60@ 1.75
Succotash, 2 lb	2.60@ 2.70
Lobster, 2 lb	2.35@ 2.50
Lobster, 1 lb	3.25@ 3.50
Oysters, 2 lb	2.25@ 2.50
	2.25
Oysters, 1 lb	1.30@ 1.50

PICKLES.

Small, brls, 2,200 per pkg	$10.00@11.00
Small, ½ brls, 1,100 per pkg	5.75@ 6.25
Medium, brls, 1,200 per pkg	8.00@ 9.00
Medium, ½ brls, 600 per pkg	5.00@ 5.50
Large, brls, 600 per pkg	7.00@ 8.00
Large, ½ brls, 300 per pkg	4.50@ 5.00
In 10 gall. kegs, per keg	3.75@ 4.25
In 5 gall. kegs, per keg	2.75@ 3.25
Chow Chow (Harvey) qts	5.75@ 6.25
Chow Chow (Harvey) pts	3.00@ 3.50

CHEESE—Remains quiet, though in comparison with any of the preceding dozen days there was some improvement in the demand, both on local and interior accounts. Prices were steady and firm as follows: New York factory, 13@14c; Ohio factory, 11@12½c; Western factory, 11@12½c.

COAL—Only a fair amount of trading was done in this article. Prices remain steady and firm: Lehigh lump, $13.00; Lehigh prepared, $13.00; Lackawanna, $12.00; Erie, $10.50@11.00; Briar Hill, $10.50@11.00; Walnut Hill, $10.50; Blossburg, $10.00@10.50; Cherry Mine, $10.00; Hocking Valley, $10.00@10.50; Cannel coal, $10.00; Indiana block, $9.50@10.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $7.00.

COOPERAGE—There was a fair inquiry for lard tierces, with ample offerings. Prices are without essential change, as follows: Pork barrels, $1.30@1.35; lard tierces, $1.70@1.80; whiskey barrels, $2.00@2.25; flour barrels, 50@55c; rough staves, $18.00@20.00; whiskey barrel staves, $22.00@25.00 per m; bucked staves, $27.00@31.00; flour staves, $8.50@9.50; circle flour headings, 7@8c ⅌ set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 ⅌ m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 ⅌ m. Sales include 2,450 tierces at $1.76.

EGGS—Were in moderate request; the supply is liberal. Fresh are quotable at 28@29c, with a few sales at 30c. Pickled at 20@24c. Sales include 60 pkgs fresh at 30c; 1,100 doz at 29c; 400 doz do at 28c; 10 pkgs pickled at 23@24c; 2,000 doz do at 21@22c.

FEATHERS—The average demand prevails. The receipts are moderate, but ample. We continue to quote: Prime live geese at 66@68c from first hands; jobbing prices, 70@75c for assorted feathers; mixed feathers quotable at 25@55c.

FISH—Trade now exhibits a steady improvement, and a better, firmer tone seems to pervade the market. Fat mackerel are in light stock, but otherwise the market is liberally supplied. We repeat our quotations of Saturday, as follows: No. 1 whitefish, $5.50@5.75; No. 2 do, $5.25@5.50; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.85@1.90; bank herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's codfish, $5.50@5.75; box Columbia River salmon, now, half brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Nothing new was developed in connection with this market. The demand continues light, and prices are generally easy. We quote: Dates, 8@9c; figs, new, 15@16c; figs, box, 17@18c; Turkey prunes, 1872, 9½@10c; raisins, $2.50@2.60; blackberries, new, 10½@11c; raspberries, 43@45c; pitted cherries, 25@28c; peaches, pared, 21@24c; peaches, halves, 8@8½c; do mixed, 5½@6c; Zante currants, 1872, 8¾@9c; do 1871, 7@7½c; apples, Southern, new, 5@5½c; do Western 5½@6c; Michigan, 6½@7½c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@22c; English walnuts, 15@16c; Naples walnuts, 20@21c; Brazils, 13@14c; pecans, 10@12c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 7@8c.

GAME—There was a fair inquiry for choice quail and chickens, with an adequate supply. Prices are not materially changed, although hardly as strong, on account of the milder weather. Sales include 195 doz prairie chickens at $3.00; 40 doz quail at $1.05; 100 doz do at $1.00; 65 doz rabbits at 50@65c; 90 doz do at 45@50c.

GREEN FRUITS—There was a moderate demand for apples, in small lots, from the local trade. Other fruits were quiet and steady. We quote: Apples at $3.00@4.00 per brl from store; $3.00@3.25 in car lots; cranberries (cultivated) at $10.00@12.00 per brl; wild do at $7.00@7.50; California pears at $4.00@4.50; lemons at 6.00@7.00 per box; oranges, Valencia, at $10.00@12.00 per case; Malaga grapes at $7.00@8.00 per keg. Sales include 140 brls choice apples at $3.25@3.50; 50 brls at $3.00; 50 brls poor at $2.25; 65 brls do, frosted, at $1.60; 25 brls cranberries at $10.50@12.00; 5 brls do, wild at $7.00.

GROCERIES—With the exceptions of a ¼c advance in one or two brands of Rio coffee, and an ⅛c decline in crushed, powdered, and granulated sugars, there were no changes in values of goods enumerated in the list below. Orders were coming in a little more freely, but the general market is still dull, and an active movement is not anticipated during the present month. Following are the quotations:

BI-CARB SODA—7¼@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30c; O. G. Java, 26@27c; Java, No. 2, 24@25c; fancy Rio, 23¼@23½c; choice do, 22@23c; prime Rio, 22¼@22½c; good do, 21½@21¾c; common do, 20@20½c; Singapore, 23@23½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 23½@24c; do, prime, 23@23½c; Maricaibo, 22½@23c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; Stearine, 15½@16½c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 7¾@8c; Carolina, 8½@9c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 14¼@14½c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 13¾@13½c; A, standard, 12¾@12⅞c; do No. 2, 12⅝@12⅜c; B, 12⅜@12½c; extra C, 12@12¼c; C, No. 2, 11½@12c; yellow C, 11¼@11½c; choice brown, 11@11¼c; prime do, 10¼@11c; fair do, 10¼@10½c; choice molasses sugar, 11@11½c; fair do, 9@9½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 11@11½c; do prime, 10¼@11c; do fair, 10@10½c; do common, 9¼@9½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.35@1.40; silver drips extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@50c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 78@80c; do prime, 70@75c; do common, 63@65c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@60c; common molasses, 30@40c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 28@30c; cassia, 40@42c; pepper, 22½@23¼c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 15@20c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6¼@6¾c; German mottled, 7¼@7½c; Golden West, 6@6¼c; White Lily, 6¼@6¾c; White Rose, 6¼@6¾c; brown Windsor, 4¼@4¾c; palm, 6@6¼c; Savon Imperial, 6¼@6¾c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9¼@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5@6c.

HAY—Not a new feature was noted in the hay market. Cars are still scarce, and the outward movement continues small in consequence. There was a moderate local demand at about last week's prices. Wholesale dealers are paying the following,—cars to contain 12,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $16.00@17.00; timothy, loose pressed, $15.00@16.50; prairie, pressed, $10.00@11.00. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $15.00@16.00; prairie, loose, $9.00@10.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—There was a quiet feeling in this market, the Eastern demand being less urgent, but there was no material softening of prices, the following being freely paid: Green butchers', 7c; green salted, cured, heavy, 11c; do light, 12c; part cured, 9½@10½c; green frozen, 9½@10c; green calf, 17@17½c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@55c; damaged, 7½@8c; all other damaged stock, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HONEY—Was quiet and unchanged. We continue to quote: Choice white comb at 25@30c; medium grades at 20@25c; inferior and strained honey at 12½@15c.

HOPS—The amount of trading at the moment is light, but the market is firm, and prices are ranging higher. The receipts of Western are very light, and the latest reports from the hop districts of Wisconsin state that there are very few hops left in the hands of the growers and dealers. We now quote: Prime to choice Western hops at 45@55c; fair to good, 35@40c; common to medium, 25@30c; Eastern, 45@50c; English, 50@55c; Belgian, 45@50c.

IRON AND STEEL—The volume of business transacted under this head continues light, but a better feeling prevails, and trade is steadier. We again quote:

Flat iron	5	@ 5 2-10	rates
Heavy bands	5 6-10	@ 5 8-10	rates
Light bands	6	@ 6 2-10	rates
Hoops	5 5-10	@ 5 8-10	rates
Rounds and square	5	@ 5 8-10	rates
Shafting iron	5 6-10	@ 5 8-10	rates
Ovals	5 6-10	@ 5 8-10	rates
Half oval and half rounds	5 9-10	@ 5 8-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	6 6-10	@ 7	rates
Sheet iron, No. 24	7	@ 7¼	rates
Plate iron	7	@ 7¼	rates
Russia iron		20c	⅌ lb
Russia iron, No. 1 stained		18c	⅌ lb
Norway nail rods	9	@10c	⅌ lb
German plow steel	11½	@12c	⅌ lb
English cast plow steel	12	@12½c	⅌ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@20	rates
English tool steel	21	@22	rates
English spring steel	11½	@12½c	⅌ lb

LEATHER—Business was again slack, with values firm and unaltered. We continue to quote:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@ 41
Country harness	36@ 38
Line, city, ⅌ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ⅌ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	90@ 1.15
City upper, No. 1, ⅌ ft	28@ 30
City upper, No. 2, ⅌ ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	25@ 27
Collar, ⅌ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.10@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.00@ 1.25
Rough upper, light	35@ 38
Rough upper, heavy	32@ 35
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	35@ 37
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	33@ 35
"B. A." sole	30@ 32

OAK.

Calf	1.25@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	85@ 1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@ 80
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@85.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@ 2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.70@ 2.20
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.50@ 2.00
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.50

LUMBER—Trade at the yards continues light, but dealers look for a gradual improvement in the demand now, especially if the weather should remain moderate. Quotations are unchanged, as follows:

First clear	$52.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	39.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@43.00
First and second clear siding, together	24.00
Common siding	20.00@22.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	37.00@39.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@33.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	37.00@40.00
B stock boards	28.00@32.00
Common boards	15.00@17.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	15.00@16.00
Fencing	15.00@16.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	18.00@24.00
Timber—sawed, 12 to 16 feet	15.00@20.00
Shingles—sawed A ⅌ m	3.50@3.75
Pickets, square	15.00@16.00
Pickets, flat	12.00@15.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	3.75@4.00
No. 1 sawed	1.50@2.00
A or Star	3.75@4.00

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$25.00@40.00
Black walnut	25.00@80.00
Maple	15.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@40.00
Butternut	25.00@60.00
Counter tops (select)	1.00@ 1.50
Flooring, 6-in. grooved and matched	75.00
Axles	60@ 75
Wagon poles (each)	55@ 60
Hickory	50.00@75.00
Box boards	35.00@40.00
Common	20.00@25.00
Clear	30.00@35.00
Culls	15.00@16.00

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Dealers report a continued dulness in this market. Prices for metals will almost certainly advance as soon as trade shall revive a little, as both the Eastern and foreign markets are firmer. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.00; do, 12x12, $14.50; do, 14x20, $15.00; do, roofing, IC, $13.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 41c; bar, 42c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11¼c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7¼c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 48c; braziers, over 12 lbs 47c; timed copper, 48c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 18c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c.

NAILS—The demand continues light, and consists mostly of small orders. We again quote: 10d, per keg, $5.75 rates; 8d, do, $6.00; 6d, do, $6.25; 4d do, $6.50; 3d do, $7.25; 3d do, fine, $8.50; 2d do, $9.00; clinch, $8.00. 12½c off to the trade.

NAVAL STORES—Were quiet and unchanged. Values are as follows:

Manila rope, ⅌ lb	$ 15 @ 19
Sisal rope, ⅌ lb	16 @ 17
Hemp sash cord, ⅌ lb	20 @ 23
Marline, ⅌ lb	20 @ 23
Tarred rope, ⅌ lb	17 @ 19
Oakum, ⅌ bale	5.00 @6.25
Pitch, ⅌ brl	6.50 @7.50
Tar, ⅌ brl	6.50 @7.50

OILS—Lard oil was easy, and we drop quotations 1c, or to 72c for extra, and to 67c for No. 1. Aside from this the market was firm at former rates. Trade continues quiet. We quote: Carbon, 24½@25c; extra lard oil, 72c; No. 1, 67c; No. 2, 63c; linseed, raw, 88c; do boiled, 93c; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 95c; do No. 1, 80@85c; bank oil, 68@70c; straits, 72@75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 70@72c; naphtha, 63° gravity, 25c; naphtha common, 20c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—The demand continues small at the prices given below:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$ 11.50
Fancy brands	10.00@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montagne	14.50
American	12.50
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.00@11.50
Palace car colors	9.50@10.00
Rochelle ochre	3.50
English Ven. red	3.50
English orange mineral	14.50@15.00
Pittsburg orange mineral	13.00
English red lead	12.00
American red lead	11.00@11.50
Scarlet Vermillion	23.00
Paris white	4.00
Whiting	2.50

POULTRY—There was only a light inquiry for poultry. The offerings of choice stock were moderate. Turkeys are quotable at 10@12½c; chickens at $2.00@3.50. We note sales of 600 lbs choice turkeys at 12½c; 350 lbs do at 12c; 800 lbs do at 11@12c; 1,100 lbs at 10c; 200 lbs do at 8c; 5 doz choice chickens at $3.50; 20 doz do at $3.00@3.25; 14 doz at $2.50@3.00; 20 doz at $2.00; 8 doz geese at $8.00@9.00; 6 doz do, poor, at $6.00.

POTATOES—There was a fair local demand for potatoes in small lots from store. Car lots are dull at 70c. We note sales of 280 bu peachblows at 80@85c; 360 bu at 75c in lots from store.

SALT—The demand was moderate. Prices are steady as given below, the supply being limited. We quote: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $2.40; ordinary coarse, $2.40; coarse Diamond C, $2.50; ground solar, $2.50; dairy, without bags, $3.50; do, with bags, $4.25@4.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00; ground alum, $2.75; Turk's Island, $2.00.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—Were quiet and unchanged. We quote:

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	$2.90
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.90
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.75
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	1x10 by 6x10	3.25

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.25
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.50
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.35
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.	Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75	1 3-16	9x14	$2.30
1 3-16	9x12	2.05	1 3-16	10x15	2.50
1 3-16	10x12	2.05			

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light windows.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3½ by 3x9½	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x5	57c
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x1	64c
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x5	57c
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x1	64c
9x14	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 5x1	80c
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x1	80c

A discount of 15@25 per cent is made from the above list.

SEEDS—Were in fair request. Timothy is quoted steady at $2.90@3.35; clover sold readily at $5.00@5.10 for ordinary, and $5.50@5.65 for mammoth; flax sold at $1.68 for good seed; Hungarian is quotable at 80@85c. Sales were reported of 40 bags prime timothy at $3.35; 35 bags do at $3.32½; 10 bags at $3.30; 70 bags do at $3.25; 19 bags at $3.22½; 12 bags at $3.15; 12 bags common at $2.90; 107 bags Iowa at $5.10; 20 bags do at $5.10; 10 bags mammoth at $5.65; 10 bags do at $4.60; 4 bags do good at $5.10; 110 flax at $1.68.

TEAS—Were in demand and continue firm at prices current last week. The following are the quotations: Hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; good, 65@75c; choice extra, 90c@$1.15; superfine to fine old hyson, 75c@$1.05; common imperial, 65@75c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.00; choice, $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.25@1.35; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.05; fair to good do 60@80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 38@45c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—This article meets with a steady, fair inquiry, and rules steady and firm. We quote:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 70@80c; choice, 65@75c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

SMOKING—Extra, 35@38c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 48@55c.

WOOD—Was again quoted dull and firm. The following prices are being realized: Beech, $13.00; maple, $14.00; hickory, $15.00; slabs, $8.00, delivered.

WOOL—There was moderate inquiry for wool. Prices are without material change, as follows:

Tub, washed, extra medium	60@65c
Tub, washed, fair to do	55@60c
Common dingy	50@52c
Fleece, washed, XX, light	52@55c
Fleece, washed, X, light	52@55c
Fleece, washed, XX, dingy	48@52c
Fleece, washed, X, dingy	45@53c
Fleece, washed, medium light	55@56c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	45@55c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	35@38c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, dingy	30@33c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, to medium	35@40c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	33@38c
Super, pulled	48@50c
Extra, pulled	48@50c

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 13.

CATTLE—Received since Saturday, 4,000. The encouraging tone of advices from the East caused a firm feeling, and, notwithstanding the large supply on sale, last week's prices were well sustained all around. New York, Albany, and Pittsburgh buyers were in attendance, and operating, and a liberal business was transacted at $2.87½@4.50 for common to good butchers' stuff; at $3.25@4.00 for common to good stock steers, and at $4.75@6.37½ for common to extra shipping steers. The average quality was good, and sales were principally at $4.50@5.75. The market closed steady, although many droves remained in the yards unsold.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,450 lbs and upwards	$6.25@6.50
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	5.75@6.10
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,250 lbs	5.25@5.50
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.75@5.00
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.25@4.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.00@4.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.00@2.75
Texas Cattle—Northern summered	2.50@3.50
Texas Cattle—Corn-fed	3.75@4.75

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
16	choice steers	1,378	$6.00
44	extra steers	1,395	6.37½
74	choice steers	1,304	6.25
16	choice steers	1,410	6.25
45	choice steers	1,385	5.75
51	good steers	1,258	5.30
18	good steers	1,210	5.25
34	good steers	1,220	5.25
17	good steers	1,277	5.40
17	good steers	1,309	5.50
18	cows	887	3.75
20	cows	956	3.25
16	cows	983	2.87½
20	cows	1,010	3.85
25	stock steers	901	4.00
30	stock steers	821	3.45
13	stock steers	710	3.25

HOGS—Received since Saturday 33,500. Under the large supply the market early showed signs of weakness, and opening sales were at 5c decline from Saturday's prices. Before 10 o'clock a further reduction of 5@10c had been suffered, prices receding to $3.65@3.95, where they remained steady to the close. Packers and shippers bought liberally at the decline, paying $3.65@3.75 for common; $3.80@3.85 for medium to good, and $3.90@4.00 for choice to extra. Shippers operated chiefly at $3.85@3.95, while most of the purchases of packers were within the range of $3.75@3.85. Following were some of the transactions:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
25	295	$3.85	56	301	$3.75	65	213	$4.00
45	250	3.80	52	387	3.75	60	208	4.00
100	349	3.80	97	315	3.80	68	202	4.00
86	383	3.80	152	311	3.80	55	222	4.00
42	241	3.85	105	288	3.75	107	294	3.80
58	184	3.85	45	325	3.75	53	285	3.70
104	291	3.80	56	279	3.75	104	330	3.80
54	305	3.80	53	271	3.75	148	340	3.85
144	300	3.05	113	439	3.85	55	300	3.85
105	283	3.85	30	488	3.85	122	294	3.80
149	385	3.70	40	213	4.00	165	275	3.75
57	298	3.70	150	335	3.85	115	299	3.90
154	313	3.75	57	331	3.75	42	204	3.95
40	270	3.75	63	221	4.00	70	174	3.95
109	320	3.80	64	220	4.00	62	216	4.00
300	205	4.00	63	246	3.85	30	198	4.00
188	311	3.85	49	294	3.85	68	186	4.00
54	285	3.70	82	179	4.00	60	196	4.00

SHEEP—Receipts since Saturday have been small and, with a good demand, prices remained firm, at $3.25@3.50 for poor; at $3.75@4.25 for medium, and at $4.50@5.25 for good to choice.

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RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ¶ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division.)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 3:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:10 p. m.	[illegible]
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

¶Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:30 p. m.	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	* 1:45 p. m.	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1.00 p. m.	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 5:30 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	[illegible]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 7:30 a. m.	[illegible]
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Cairo Mail	* 7:30 a. m.	[illegible]
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Springfield Express	* 7:30 a. m.	[illegible]
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:15 p. m.	[illegible]
**Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 9:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:00 p. m.	[illegible]

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress-st. and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	4:20 p. m.	3:50 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	9:30 p. m.	9:15 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:00 a. m. and 9:15 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket office, 51 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	[illegible]
Dubuque Day Express	10:30 a. m.	3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:30 p. m.	[illegible]
Dubuque Night Express	10:30 p. m.	[illegible]
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	[illegible]
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Milwaukee Express	* 9:45 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	[illegible]
St. Paul & Green Bay Express	*10:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Green Bay Express	* 9:00 p. m.	[illegible]
St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	[illegible]

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southwest corner Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 5:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Night Express, via Main Line	*10:00 p. m.	[illegible]
South Chicago Accommodation	*12:00 p. m.	* 1:30 p. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	[illegible]

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out-freight office, corner of Ada and Kinzie-sts. In-freight office at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner Halsted and Carroll-sts. Freight and Ticket office, 83 Washington-st.

Taking effect Dec. 1, 1872.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.	* 1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	* 7:00 p. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Pacific Express	5:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Fast Line	† 9:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	[illegible]
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:45 p. m.	[illegible]

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:35 p. m.	[illegible]
Atlantic Express	* 5:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	[illegible]
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	* 5:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	[illegible]
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	[illegible]

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.

KATALYSINE WATER.

GETTYSBURG

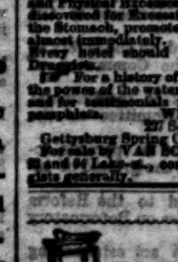
KATALYSINE WATER.

It has been demonstrated by a series of practical experiments conducted by eminent physicians, and attested by thousands of grateful people who have been relieved from their sufferings by its use, that the Gettysburg Katalysine Water is the nearest approach to a specific ever discovered for Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Diabetes, Kidney, and Urinary Diseases generally; it restores muscular power to the Paralytic. It cures Liver Complaint, Chronic Diarrhoea, Piles, Constipation, Asthma, Catarrh and Bronchitis, Diseases of the Skin, General Debility and Nervous Prostration from Mental and Physical Excesses. It is the greatest Antidote ever discovered for Excessive Eating or Drinking. It relieves the Stomach, promotes Digestion, and Relieves the Headache almost immediately. No household should be without it. Every hotel should keep it on hand. For sale by Druggists.

For a history of the Springs, for medical reports of the power of the water over disease, for marvellous cures, and for testimonials from distinguished men, send for pamphlets. WHITNEY BROS., Gen'l Agents, 227 South Front-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

Gettysburg Spring Co. For sale by VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, 92 and 94 Lake-st., corner Dearborn, Chicago, and druggists generally.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 66 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

THE LAW COURTS.

An Unpleasant Family Lawsuit--The Barnet Estate in Chancery.

The Treasurer of Cicero and the $70,000 Bonds.

Shaking Free from the Liens--Claim for the Value of Wheat.

A Remarkable Insurance Transaction--Interesting Bankruptcy Notes.

An unpleasant family lawsuit has been commenced in the Circuit Court, which cannot but prove intensely disagreeable to a number of people, and probably would not have been resorted to but for the impossibility of the parties coming to a friendly understanding otherwise. The dispute arises out of the property left by the late George Barnet, and the alleged mismanagement of it by the executors, one of whom is charged with acting rudely and improperly towards one section of the family, and partially to the other, another with wholly neglecting the duties of his trust, and the other (to whom the details of management have been confided) has fallen into feeble health, has gone to Europe, and is not likely to recover sufficiently to enable him to unravel the confusion into which the affairs of the family seem to have fallen.

The suit is brought by Louisa Lambe, *nee* Barnet, and Henriette Gilley Miller, *nee* Barnet (who, it will be remembered, was united to Ben. C. Miller in the month of December last), and Annie Lena Barnet against Edward J. Tinkham, Timothy B. Blackstone, the well-known railroader, John Hossack, and the remaining members of the Barnet family. Tinkham is the executor to whom everything has been confided, and the others do not profess to know anything, except mere generalities, as to the details of management of the estate. Blackstone has frankly and freely expressed his strong desire to be discharged from duties which he cannot perform, and Hossack is in a still worse position, having incurred the suspicion that he has attached himself to the interests of one or two minors, to the exclusion of those of the remainder of the family.

The bill relates that George Barnet died on the 5th of January, 1861, leaving behind him his wife Ann, Louisa, Annie L., Henriette G., Georgina E. (Mrs. McBean), Henry L., William J., James B., Alexander A., Charles George, and Augusta Emily Barnet, all of whom are made defendants, including the widow, except the first three daughters. His will provided amongst other things that all his property should be invested and managed by executors, and the proceeds funded, and divided thus: One-third to his widow forthwith (in lieu of dower); one-tenth of two-thirds to each of the boys, to be paid them on their attaining 21 years of age; and one-tenth of two-thirds to each of the girls, to be paid them on their attaining 18 years of age. The wife was to be maintained in comfort, and to receive such moneys as she desired over and above the necessaries of life, out of the fund created by the trust performed to her, and the children were to be well-educated and cared for, and properly brought up. At the time of the death of George Barnet, the three plaintiffs had already attained the age of 18, and claim that, under the will, one of the first duties of the executors was to ascertain and set aside for them the portions due to them; instead of which, they have never obtained a settlement, are totally ignorant of the state of affairs in which the property now is, and have failed in every attempt to obtain information as to the manner in which the proceeds of the estate have been invested, as to the proportions among the different children who have reached full age, and everything respecting their pecuniary condition, which it is important to young persons entering upon life that they should know. It is charged that whilst they have been unsuccessful in obtaining either the separate accounts due to them, or even an insight into their affairs, Mr. Tinkham has wholly abandoned them for the recovery of his health, and there is no prospect of their being able to obtain any attention from him; that Blackstone, absorbed in his railroad schemes, has no inclination to listen to them, and if he had, he has had so little to do with the administration of the property as to be wholly unfit for undertaking to manage it or explain it; that Hossack has repulsed them even roughly, desired not to see them any more, and gone so far that quite a breach has grown up between them; and that there seems very little prospect of their ever coming to the settlement intended by the testator, and which the parties concerned themselves desire, without the intervention of the Court, by having an exact inquiry made into the state of affairs by the time each child attained the full age named in the will, and settling the rents and accumulated moneys as directed.

The sum of $232,338.39 is stated by the plaintiffs to have been received by the executors, with which they started to accomplish their trust, but it is not known of what it is composed. It is alleged that the estate consists of profits arising from various undertakings in which money has been invested, rents, and interest on stock, and notes; and that the disbursements consist of the several payments made to maintain the family in a condition suitable to its means, insurances, and a few small amounts for necessary outlays. They allege that, while this is the case, large payments have been made to several of the sons, who have been encouraged to spend at the rate of $2,000 a year and upwards, by which they are in danger of contracting ruinous and spendthrift habits, and that whilst certain of the family have with great difficulty obtained the necessary means of living in comfort and obtaining such an education as the will contemplated, others have been encouraged in extravagant habits and by heavy expenditure, and have squandered large sums of money recklessly, and without due cause; and that the whole family is growing up in utter ignorance as to its expectations and actual possessions, instead of being, one portion in enjoyment of the funds set aside especially for their use, and the other enjoying either a fixed income, or an ascertained partition of the property.

The following were the ages of the children up to the close of last year:

Louisa, 18 years of age before her father's death.
Annie L., 19 years of age before her father's death.
Henriette G., 18 years of age June 24, 1861.
Georgina E., 19 years of age Sept. 4, 1852.
George, 21 years of age Oct. 4, 1851.
Henry L., 21 years of age Sept. 27, 1870.
William J., 19 years of age Dec. 5, 1872.
James B., 17 years of age May 3, 1873.
Alexander A., 14 years of age April 18, 1872.

Under the will, five of these should already have had their tenths of two-thirds of the entire estate invested in their names. The Court is prayed to have an account taken of the property, so as to direct the portions of these heirs, who have arrived at full age, to be declared, to allow Blackstone to resign, to remove Hossack, and appoint two competent and trustworthy persons in their place.

THE TREASURER OF CICERO AND THE $70,000 BONDS.

A piece of apparent littleness that seems unworthy of a suburb of Chicago is reported from the Town of Cicero. The Treasurer is charged with attempting to overreach the tax-payers by exacting fees as commission on loans which he has not negotiated, and the Board of Trustees with aiding and abetting him. The latter charge should be an argument in favor of the purity of the Treasurer's actions; one would think, but, on the other hand, the petitioners are respectable men, who would not lightly drag the affairs of their town into chancery or contempt, and we are bound to give their story a place, small and mean as the conduct of the impeached parties appears, if the statement made be believed, and of the impeachers, if it be not true.

The special act of the General Assembly of the State which gave the Town of Cicero a charter provided, with respect to the compensation of the Treasurer, that he was to be allowed not exceeding 2 per cent on all moneys received by him. Under this authority, the Treasurer has recently rendered his account to the Board, as follows:

Two per cent on $70,000 (received from John McCaffrey, his predecessor, in moneys and securities, about $9,000 being in money, upon which said McCaffrey had already drawn the 2 per cent allowed by law, which fact, the petitioners allege, bars the present Treasurer receiving anything thereon).

Two per cent for negotiating the sale of $50,000 worth of bonds, and 2 per cent as commission for receiving money under the charter thereon.

The petitioners object to the first item, on account of commission having been already once charged (whether by the former or present Treasurer, they hold to be immaterial, so long as it has once been charged); and to the second because there is no power extant by which the Board can pay the Treasurer commission for negotiating a loan, and (with regard to the commission for moneys received) that the transaction cannot be so classified, Sherwood having simply paid over to J. B. Shipperd & Co., of New York, the sum of $50,000 of new bonds (out of an issue of $70,000 to meet liabilities falling due) for the purpose of taking up a large amount of old bonds held by that firm, which new bonds they took at a value of 97½ cents on the dollar, or a total of $48,750.

The payment of commission on the remaining $20,000 of the $70,000 does not appear by the bill to be resisted, except in so far as the petitioners do not admit that the $70,000 was in itself lawful.

On this petition the town and others named below were yesterday enjoined by Judge Booth from paying such commissions, and at the meeting of the Board for this purpose was held yesterday, the legal bombshell was fired just in time. The complaining citizens are Henry W. Austin, Milton C. Niles, Philander Smith, Nathan T. Holley, Wm. H. Wood, and E. H. Hoard. The defendants are Nelson Barrett, John McCaffrey, C. W. Sherwood, John Crawford, A. O. Butler, John Blair, and Morris Gaylor.

SHAKING FREE FROM THE LIENS.

The brick building on the corner of LaSalle and Goethe streets is the object of numerous attentions, in the way of suits for mechanic's liens, in both the Superior and Circuit Courts, and yesterday a petition was filed by the owner of the building, in the Circuit Court, on which an order was granted temporarily restraining the further proceeding with all such suits in the Circuit Court, and requiring the parties to come into Court to answer the complaint of the complainant, who really has much apparent reason to ask for protection. He relates that he made a contract with one Woolscott to build the house in question; that Woolscott entered into a verbal agreement with one Reinhardt to do portions of the work, and that the other parties, whom he makes defendants to the bill, were also engaged on the building from time to time. Reinhardt did not complete his contract: he went so far as to run up an account of $5,970, of which he received $3,620, and then abruptly left off, rendering it necessary for Woolscott to expend $1,307.33 to complete, thus reducing the amount to the credit of Reinhardt to $995. This being done, Woolscott also threw up the work, and he and Reinhardt and all the workmen thereupon commenced suits in mechanic's lien upon the property, to the complainant's great loss, annoyance, and injury. He claims that he has offered to settle, over and over again, with the parties, but they have obstinately refused, and nothing remains but for him to bring them into Chancery.

CLAIM FOR THE VALUE OF WHEAT.

Daniel W. Turner yesterday commenced suit against C. H. Taylor and R. S. Trotter for the value of 1,700 bushels of No. 3 wheat and 1,700 bushels of No. 2 wheat. The bill relates that the plaintiff sold the No. 3 wheat to Trotter, on the 10th October last, at 75 cents per bushel, and the No. 2 wheat at 87 cents per bushel, on the 29th Sept., and that, in Iowa, the first contract was carried out. The wheat was despatched by Trotter, to Taylor in Chicago, between the 11th and 16th of the same month, and Trotter drew on Taylor in favor of the plaintiff on account of the No. 3 wheat for $1,312.50, and on account of the No. 2 wheat for $1,522, both payable at sight. Taylor was presented the bills of lading and drafts before the wheat arrived, but refused to take them up.

It is affirmed that Taylor was perfectly well aware of Turner's claim on the wheat laid under these drafts, and bills of lading, and that Turner of course considered himself safe from the improper use of the wheat by Taylor, who, however, as soon as the cars in which is alleged to have sold the cereals and pocketed the proceeds reached Chicago, had their cargo transferred to the plaintiff for the amount. Trotter is alleged to be in an insolvent state, and the whereabouts to be unknown, and the plaintiff prays the Court to direct an inquiry into the matter, to have an account taken of the sum realized by Taylor, and order its payment to the person to whom it may be found to be due.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

Chamberlain, of Racine, Wis., yesterday petitioned the District Court to restore its judgment on his former petition, to disallow certain claims in the estate of Baker, Greig & Skinner. He affirms that he is a creditor, on unsecured claims, to the extent of $8,148.15, and on secured claims to the extent of $15,215.02; that he proved them all before the Fire, and that the only objections in due form to the following claims then filed:

Garrett, Clark & Co.	$1,502.40
Ninth National Bank, of New York	1,433.22
James Aitkin	1,921.35
Campbell, Magee & Co.	2,463.97
James Myers, Son & Co.	1,473.43
Townsend, Morton & Co.	2,584.02
Chatham National Bank, of New York	1,151.36
Chester Bullock	5,699.77
Tradesmen's National Bank, of New York	2,483.79
Fred. Butterfield, Jacob & Co.	2,483.79
Hoyt, Sprague & Co.	500.00
Higgins & Co.	2,500.00
H. R. Claflin & Co.	1,098.02
Edward C. Holmes	1,098.02
Ellis Knapp & Co.	2,284.92
Billings, Chaffee & Co.	469.75

That Chester Bullock objected to the following claims filed:

George H. Brown	$10,000
Samuel McCotter	1,000

He affirms that testimony and arguments were made on these objections, and the matter taken under advisement until Aug. 9, 1871, when the Court decided to allow all of said claims except Garrett, Clark & Co., Ninth National Bank of New York, James Aitken, Campbell, Magee & Co., James Myers, Son & Co., Townsend, Morton & Co., Chatham National Bank of New York, and Chester Bullock; and of the $10,000 claimed by George H. Brown, $7,000 was allowed; and he prays that the Court may now record the order which it was about to make to that effect before the fire came and destroyed the records.

Serious charges of neglect of duty were yesterday made against the Assignee of the Winnishik Insurance Company, a bankrupt, and a petition founded on those charges was filed, praying for his removal. Petitioners allege that the Assignee has failed to comply with the positive requirements of the law; first, in not filing, three months after adjudication, with the Register, a report exhibiting the assets and expenditures of the bankrupt, so far as ascertained; second, with not filing a statement of the whole estate, as then ascertained, with details as to properties received and property outstanding; third, with not filing quarterly reports of accounts, and of the condition of the bankrupt; fourth, not filing any account of any kind; fifth, not filing any statement of any kind; sixth, failing to supply a monthly statement of collections etc.; seventh, with managing the affairs of the bankrupt so as to demand the interests of the grantors of mortgages given to secure the guaranteed capital, and to enable them to avoid their just liabilities. The petitioners are Jacob Sieger, S. F. Schroeder, Schrader & Illigan, B. F. Wright & Co., and Joshua Basacku. The Court ruled the Assignee to show cause in ten days.

The following new petitions in bankruptcy were filed yesterday: Abram Francisco, of McHenry, McHenry County, farmer, on the petition of Edwin E. and Charles Thomas, of Woodstock, et al.—Francis Munson, stationer, Central Union Block, Madison street; on the petition of J. W. Butter & Co., creditors on a note of $6,028.80. Rule ordered.—H. Prescott, of Morris, Grundy County, on the petition of Brummer & Hall, creditors on notes of $296.17, $296.17, and $296.16. Rule and provisional warrant of seizure ordered.

Thomas Buckley, Assignee of the Home Insurance Company, yesterday filed his answer to the application of Charles Charleston, praying for the Court to allow him to settle his indebtedness on a note of $6,500 for $4,000. The reply was simply to the effect that the Assignee did not see the necessity.

REMARKABLE INSURANCE TRANSACTION.

August Gube departed this life on the 25th December, 1869, leaving behind him his widow, Mary, who afterwards again married, and is now the wife of August Ehvert. Gube's first wife was Rosalie, who died in August, 1867. During Rosalie's lifetime, Gube insured his life with the Germania Life Insurance Company of New York, in favor of Rosalie, and, upon his marriage to Mary, he had the policy cancelled and a new one issued, desiring it to be in favor of the new wife; but by some error it was made out in the name of the dead wife. After Gube's death, Henry Rany, Administrator, obtained letters of administration of the estate of Rosalie, although she had no estate, and in her name obtained payment for the policy on her husband's life. Meanwhile the widow Mary had become dissatisfied with the way in which Rany was proceeding, and made application to the Company for the amount of the policy, when the whole thing was discovered. As Rany refuses to make restitution, the widow brings suit in the Circuit Court to compel him. (Note—If any of the names in this case are wrongly given, the lawyer must be blamed, as his writing is almost illegible.)

MISCELLANEOUS MOTES.

Judge Williams yesterday dissolved the injunction not to cut ice, in the suit of Griffin v. A. S. Piper & Co. The defence showed that Walker, from whom Griffin derives his title, was not the only owner of riparian rights there at the time Griffin obtained the lease; that Piper & Co. were originally interested in part of the banks, and obtained, by surrender of that interest to Walker, a right from him forever to cut ice there, which privilege they have now enjoyed for twelve years; and that they are now the actual possessors of the rights sold to them by Walker antecedent to those held by Griffin.

C. G. Ayers, on Saturday, distrained for the landlords, Coolbaugh, Powers & Wheeler, on the property of Francis Munson, stores 8 and 9 Central Block, corner of Market and Madison streets, said stores facing on Madison street, for rent amounting to $291.67. The goods taken include 144 gold pens with holders, pearl card-cases, pocketbooks, feather brushes, bill books, etc. It will be seen by a paragraph from the Bankruptcy Court that a petition was filed for the bankruptcy of this person.

Juliet Hubbard, sister of Hy. Hubbard, bankrupt, was yesterday examined as to her knowledge of the real estate transactions lately referred to in this column. It appears that Mary Hubbard, yielding to some representations of her brother, transferred her lots adjoining his lots to him, that he thereupon mortgaged them for $7,500, and afterwards re-assigned them to Mary. Juliet only knew that there was no consideration paid for the transfer.

Judge Blodgett is expected to hear motions to-day and decide pending motions for new trial. Judge Hopkins continues the call of the calendar, the Peck case going to the jury yesterday. Judge Tree is trying Toomey *v.* the United States Brick Company. Judge Rogers will call 31 to 40 inclusive, and Judge Porter 70½, 80, 81, 82, and 84 to 98 inclusive.

The clerks of the Circuit Court yesterday received intelligence that the Commissioners had fixed their salaries. The Assistant Clerk gets $2,400, Record Writers $1,800 each, Minute Clerks $1,200 each, and Folio Writers 4 cents,—a tolerably fair increase. The Legislature had already fixed the salary of the Chief Clerk at $3,000.

The cause Brown *v.* Snell is being heard being heard before Judge Rogers. Brown Brothers sue Snell & Taylor for $14,000, balance claimed by them for work as sub-contractors on the Decatur & State Line Railroad.

William A. James, yesterday, commenced a suit in replevin, in the Circuit Court, against D. M. Reynolds, Maplewood, for a stationary-engine and steam-boiler in the defendant's factory.

Pennoyer, Shaw & Co. yesterday obtained an attachment against Lewis W. Case, for a debt of $411.56, and Fletcher, Lazear & Cheney another against the same person for $250, in the Circuit Court.

The motion for new trial in the matter of *Leo Cauman*, on the criminal side of the Circuit Court, will not be argued until the return of *Mr. Van Arman*.

The Marshal was yesterday directed to publish notice of adjudication in the matter of Patrick Mugan, in bankruptcy.

Edwin L. Gowen yesterday commenced suit against Edwin Kehoe, in the Circuit Court, in trespass, $7,000 damages.

Joseph Farnsworth was yesterday adjudicated bankrupt by default, warrant returnable 30th inst.

NEW SUITS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

10,767—First National Bank of Chicago *v.* John W. Tappan; bill to restrain the collection of taxes.
10,768—D. C. Goss *v.* Thos. L. Hoag, Assignee of the Jamberman's Insurance Company; bill for set-off.
10,769—Charles D. Holden *v.* same; bill for set-off.
10,770—The City National Bank *v.* George Van Hollen, Collector, and M. J. Dooley, Deputy Col'r.
10,771—The Monmouth National Bank *v.* Abraham W. Morris, C. Rector of the Town of Monmouth; bill to restrain collection of taxes.
10,772—Same *v.* Same.
10,773—The National Bank of Chicago *v.* A. L. Morrison, Collector of the Town of West Chicago.
10,773—Norman C. Perkins, Assignee of the State Insurance Company *v.* Charles M. Easter & Geo. W. Phillips; assumpsit, $500.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

5,555—Doyle & Daly *v.* Lomer; appeal, $5,555.
5,556—Lambe et al. *v.* Barnet et al.; bill to take account under the will of George Barnet, and other purposes. (See note).
5,556—Loverin *v.* Musselwhite et al.; appeal, $5,557—Coolbaugh, Powers & Wheeler *v.* Francis Munson, Andrew J. Bradley & Bradley Manufacturing Co. *v.* Neapel et al.; appeal, $5,559—Brown et al. *v.* Neapel et al.; same, $5,560—Wm. Woodruff and Alex W. Raffen *v.* Charles Roehl; restored papers in an appeal. Judgment in favor of De Wolf, $5,561—Wm. A. James *v.* J. M. Bradley; replevin, $5,562—John Watt *v.* Chas. W. Allen and Almond D. Ellis; assumpsit, $1,000. $5,563—Daniel W. Turner *v.* C. H. Taylor and R. S. Trotter; [see notes], $5,564—Mary and August Ewert *v.* Germania Life Insurance Co. of New York, and Hy. Rany, Administrator of Rosalie Eube; bill to recover $1,000, the amount of insurance on the life of Rosalie Eube. $5,565—Edwin L. Gowen *v.* Edwin Kehoe, $7,000. $5,566—Pennoyer, Shaw & Co. *v.* Lewis W. Cass; attachment for $411.56. $5,567—Wm. A. James *v.* D. M. Reynolds & Co.; affidavit in replevin. $5,568—Fletcher, Lazear & Cheney *v.* Case; attachment for $250. $5,569—Frederick W. Newhall *v.* Louis Rastens, Henry Dettmann, Wm. P. Harris, John C. Gutchiss, Robert Godfrey, Frederick Metz, James Reilly, John Goller, David Tinkham, Charles Moore, and John Woolscott; bill to restrain Rastens and Dettmann from prosecuting a certain mechanics' lien suit; said Harris and Gutchiss the same, and other defendants from commencing suits enjoined in the bill.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.

41,940—Arnold *v.* Arnold; divorce, 41,941—City *v.* Fuligraff; appeal. 41,942—Joseph S. Money and Wm. H. Maguire *v.* Gustav Fiechler; assumpsit, $1,000. 41,943—Same *v.* Same; assumpsit, $1,000. 41,944—Gustav Fiechler *v.* Joseph S. Money and Wm. H. Fiechler; assumpsit $500. 41,944—Same *v.* plaintiffs *v.* M. Kaufman; assumpsit $500. 41,945—McDermott *v.* Murphy; appeal, 41,946—Edwin L. Gowen *v.* John H. Dodds; assumpsit $1,000.

PERSONAL.

Hon. Joseph Utley, of Dixon, is at the Briggs.

Judge S. M. Church, of Rockford, is at the Briggs.

Hon. Frank Powers, of Wisconsin, is at the Tremont.

Colonel C. K. Peck, Keokuk, Iowa, was at the Briggs yesterday.

Colonel Mark Walker, United States Army, is at the Briggs.

Rev. Robert Proctor, of Freeport, Ill., is at Anderson's Hotel.

Lieutenant T. H. Stevens, United States Navy, was at the Sherman yesterday.

Dion Boucicault, Mrs. Agnes Robertson Boucicault, Mr. and Mrs. Barry, Mr. Charles Alexander, and Henry Wall, of London, are at the Gardner.

The following were among the arrivals at the Gardner yesterday: O. F. Willey, San Francisco; C. P. Cook, A. B. Dashello, New York; N. C. Hudson, St. Louis; Alonzo Middle, California.

The following were at Anderson's European Hotel yesterday: D. W. Risber, Green Bay; C. Shotwell, Cincinnati; A. H. Barbarus, Burlington; C. H. Avery, Marquette, Mich.; E. G. Griswold, Columbus, Wis.; J. R. Lindis, Philadelphia.

The following were the prominent arrivals at the Briggs yesterday: T. Wallace, Danbury, Conn.; J. Bourton, Marinette, Wis.; W. M. Evans, J. B. Dulin, Pittsburgh; J. W. Ainsworth, Manchester, Iowa; H. Cebrse, Salt Lake City; David Wells, Jr., Milwaukee.

The following were at the Sherman yesterday: E. D. Clarke, St. Louis; M. D. Moody, Watertown, N. Y.; C. N. Bailey, Auburn, N. Y.; Leverett Brown, Indianapolis; J. A. Viall, Helena, M. T.; G. B. Glencoe, San Francisco; L. C. Richards, Omaha.

The following were among the arrivals at the Tremont yesterday: J. W. Mancourt, New York; E. M. Bryson, Detroit; H. G. Taylor, Toronto; W. J. Kountz, Pittsburgh; H. H. Clark, Connecticut; A. P. Baldwin, Akron, O.; C. L. Stevenson, Galena; Samuel Clay, Jr., Lexington, Ky.

General J. W. Bishop, late Chief Engineer, has been appointed General Manager of the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad; office at St. Paul.

The Rev. Father John O'Neill, S. J., for many years in charge of St. Xavier's Church, St. Louis, died, the 11th, aged 59.

Bierstadt was at last accounts studying sunset scenes from Telegraph Hill, San Francisco.

Dr. J. G. Holland has been elected President of the New York City Board of Instruction for the present year.

Bishop Gilbert Haven did some praying for Pinchback, in New Orleans.

Giles H. Turner, of Des Moines, is at work on an organization of temperance men which shall overspread Iowa.

Governor Caldwell, of North Carolina, has pardoned Kinchy Ann Edwards, the only white woman ever in the Raleigh Penitentiary.

Laura D. Fair, finding that some San Francisco property of hers, assessed at $17,000, was no better than other property assessed at $8,000, terrified the Tax Collector, last week, but kindly deferred shooting him until she could see if her lawyer might not suggest another remedy.

King Victor Emmanuel is taking counsel upon a proposal to recognize publicly and solemnly his marriage with the Countess Mirasiosi, in which case that lady would wear the title of Queen of Italy. Signori Rattazzi and Menabrea are favorable to the proposal, but Prince Humbert and the present Government oppose it.

Mrs. Bishop, who is named as the possible future Queen of the Sandwich Islands, is a native of Honolulu and was born a Princess. She is well educated and highly accomplished. She was married in 1849 to Mr. Bishop, at that time Customs-General of the Kingdom. Mrs. Bishop's Hawaiian title is the Princess Ii, pronounced simply "eye."

Chinese Slavery in Montana.

What shall be done about Chinese slavery in Montana? Recall Sir Bartle Frere from Zanzibar, or inaugurate a domestic raid on the Celestial institution? The Virginia City *Montanian* says that nearly all the Chinamen who come to the Territory are owned by California speculators, who buy and sell their countrymen like cattle. In corroboration of this statement, we are referred to the following "Chinese advertisement:"

"Wang Gen owes Dr. Yee Cheugh $550. He cannot pay it. So, according to Chinese law, he left his woman, Sing Gim, in Dr. Yee Cheugh's possession, as collateral, until the money shall be paid. All right. By and by, all same yesterday, Sing Gim stole $370 from Dr. Yee Cheugh, and ran away. Now, then, all Chinamen take notice, that if you keep Sing Gim you must pay me $920, all same Wang Gen.

"DR. YEE CHEUGH.

"VIRGINIA CITY, Dec. 19, 1872."

—The Sioux City *Journal* says the records of the Land Office shows that, for the year 1872, 226,680 acres of land were disposed of.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

12 NORTH CURTIS-ST.—TWO GENTLEMEN CAN find pleasant rooms, with board, in a small private family; day boarders.

36 HUBBARD-ST., NEAR THE CORNER OF Desplaines—5 or 6 parlors can be accommodated; nicely furnished rooms. Terms, $4.50 per week; single rooms, $5.

72 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—A PLEASANT AND newly furnished sleeping apartment, with board.

85 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; house first-class; few day boarders wanted.

238 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—PLEASANT FURnished rooms with board in a private family. Day boarders accommodated.

336 WEST ADAMS-ST.—PERSONS WANTING board can be accommodated with pleasant rooms; first-class table; private family.

607 WEST MADISON-ST.—FRONT PARLOR FOR gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; also side room for single lady or gentlemen; good board; terms moderate.

NEIGHBORHOOD SANGAMON-ST.—A SMALL private family would be pleased to board a couple of responsible families; must be small, genteel, and first-class; house modern built, and contains all modern improvements; location, furnishings, and table are all first-class; terms reasonable. Address S, care Carrier 94.

PEOPLE WISHING BOARD CAN FIND GOOD board with home comforts at 78 ELBRIDGE-ST., corner Randolph and Canal-sts.; terms very reasonable.

South Side.

18 EAST HARRISON-ST.—A NICE ROOM TO rent, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, with first-class board. Day boarders accommodated.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING-HOUSE; first-class board; with room, $3 to $5 per week, with use of piano; day board, $4.

49 HUBBARD-COURT—ROOMS AND BOARD for gentlemen. Good accommodations for day boarders. Terms low.

179 TWENTY-FIRST-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms to rent by week or month. Hotel table for those who desire. Mrs. S. C. PARKS.

387 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, WITH FIRST-class table, an elegantly furnished front parlor, suitable for gentlemen and wife; also, second story front room; also, a few day boarders. Terms low.

399 SOUTH DEARBORN (BURSLEY) ST. NEAR Twenty-ninth.—A nice, cheerful, family hotel and surprisingly low prices; good table, and everything first-class, with home comforts. Terms reasonable.

506 WABASH-AV.—A DESIRABLE ALCOVE room connected with bath room, hot and cold water; also room suitable for two gents, and one single room, with board.

1088 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT FURNISHED front room, with board, for a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen.

1121 STATE-ST. SOUTH SIDE HOUSE, NEAR Twenty-fourth-st.—Pleasant rooms, with first-class hotel board, at $5 per week.

MICHIGAN-AV.—NOW DOORS SOUTH OF SIXteenth-st.—Or first floor, furnished parlor, with board, bath room, with hot and cold water; private family. Address P 85, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—ON THE NORTH SIDE IN A PRIVATE family, by a gentleman; location could not object to first-class German family. Address, stating terms, location, &c., R 6, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A SMALL R. R. RECEIPT BOOK ON EAST Madison-st. Whoever has found the same will be rewarded by returning it to HANNA BARRETT & CO., 8 and 10 South Dearborn-st.

LOST—TAX RECEIPT BOOK. THE FINDER WILL be liberally rewarded by returning the same to the office of McVicker's Theatre. PETER MEVELLE.

LOST—A MINK FUR QUARTER CAPE, SATURday afternoon at McVicker's Theatre. A reward will be paid for the return of the same at the Savings Bank, 139 LaSalle-st., or at 77 Centre-av.

LOST—A SET OF FURS GOING FROM BURLINGton depot to 926 State-st., eleven-skin cape, bound with sable. Return to 926 State-st. and receive reward as above. Mrs. Dr. NEWTON.

LOST—ON SUNDAY, JAN. 12, BETWEEN 713 Michigan-av., and Grand Church, a camel breast-pin, white stone or black and tan, with pearls in center. The finder will be well rewarded on returning it to 713 Michigan-av.

LOST—A LARGE FINE, EQUAMAUX HALF-BREED Lodge, black-and-white. Tooth a little decayed. Answers to the name of Shep. A liberal reward will be paid for his return to 676 Michigan-av.

LOST—THURSDAY, 9TH, AT NORTH SIDE TABERnacle, or on Wells or Randolph-sts., lady's dark pocket-book. Finder please leave at 450 West Washington-st.

FOUND—ON STREET, ON NORTH SIDE, A BARrel of turkeys. Owner can have same by proving property, and paying charges. 445 West Second-st.

FOUND—A BUNCH OF KEYS, WHICH THE OWNer can have by calling at the Tribune office, and paying for advertisement.

FOUND—A COAT AND PAIR OF BOOTS, WHICH the owner can have by applying to ALLAN PINKERton, 191 and 193 Fifth-av.

STRAYED—FROM 8 NORTH RALSTED-ST., SATurday evening, Jan. 11, a black horse, about 16 hands high, weight about 1,150 pounds, 9 years old; seat on left hip, white spot on crupper, and white shoulder scar; is branded M and U.S., had on two blankets and halter. Any information or return of same to above address will be liberally rewarded. ROBERTS & WATSON.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—SMALL CAPITAL, STEADY employment, and best chance ever offered for making money on hand. $75 to $200 per week. MERRILL & CO., 25 West Lake-st., Room 6, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—GOOD CANVASSERS ARE making $10 to $12 a day with my goods. Every article in use. Samples free. C. M. LINGTON, 25 West Monroe-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—PROFITABLE EMPLOYment. We wish to employ gentlemen and ladies to solicit orders for the celebrated improved Buckeye Shuttle Machine, which sells on both sides alike. It will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, cord, bind, braid, gather, and ruffle, and sew from the finest nainsook to heavy canvas and leather. For further particulars, address W. A. HENDRESCH & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR SUNDAY HALF-HOURS with the great preachers. The best sermons of the greatest living and dead preachers of the world, and all delivered to large congregations. Every man and lady canvassed with elegant engravings, applications. A. HUTCHINSON & CO., Room 6, 115 corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—THAT CAN MAKE MONEY A for themselves at home. Articles sell and repeat. A. M. RICHARDSON, 120 South Halsted-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS MAN, with a small capital, in a long-established real estate office. Apply at 101 East Harrison-st.

PARTNER WANTED—$1,000—TO ACT AS BUSIness man, cashier, or substantial money-making partner; business; can have a monopolistic trade before investing. $20,000 annual profits, sure. Dr. T., 238 West Madison-st.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE DRUG BUSINESS in Joliet, to open in the best district; have a good stock and fixtures, and established business; capital required $7,000; references. Address G, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN AN OLD ESTABLISHED South Side drug store; capital required, $3,000. Address F 14, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—NEW PATENT; NO. 59 West Randolph-st., Room 2.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $3,000 TO $5,000, to take a well-established manufacturing business; profits are staple and well introduced. Address J. P. D., 163 East Kinzie-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—KITCHEN, DINING-ROOM, AND bedroom furniture, at a great sacrifice; and 6 rooms to rent. Call immediately at 725 West Lake-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, ONE COOK STOVE COMplete, hot-water boiler, sausage, carpets, etc.; also a plated tea set. Apply 357 Twenty-ninth-st., between State and Dearborn.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH, OR WILL trade for watch or diamonds, the furniture complete of a first-class furnished room. Address T T, Richard's Iron Works.

FOR SALE—A GOOD RANGE AND RESTAURANT fixtures, cheap. Apply at 230 South Clark-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES. General Office, 155 State-st., Branch Office, 273 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements and hear something to their advantage.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new No. 8 and 9 machines, on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & PLANNERY, City Agents, main office 220 West Madison-st.—branch 902 Wabash-av.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND 13-HORSE ENGINE, 2 boilers, 16-in. by 7-ft. each, very cheap. Inquire of AVERY, MILLER & RIGDON, 161 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—ENGINE AND FIRE-BOX BOILER, 12-horse power; in good condition, and for sale cheap. Inquire at 183 Michigan-av.

MATRIMONIAL.

TWO YOUNG MEN, OF GOOD POSITION, AGES respectively 25 and 27 years, would like to correspond with two amiable young ladies, with a view to matrimony. Address I, and J. R., Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WILL B. F. STAFFORD, OR ANY one knowing his present address, please inform J. Y. L., care Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY LINN & HAWKINSON, 19 NORTH Clark-st.

NORTH SIDE CORNER LOTS AT BARGAINS.
37x113, LaSalle, southwest corner Maple, $185 per foot.
60x100, corner Dearborn and Huron, $700.
40 feet northwest corner Dearborn and Superior, $175.
50x100, corner Cass and Superior, $250.
22x110, corner Clark and Erie, $500 per foot.
27x100, corner LaSalle and Chicago-av., $90 per foot.
25x100, corner LaSalle and Division-sts., $75 per foot.
50x100, corner Wells and Elm-sts., $175 per foot.
100x175, corner Sedgwick-av. and Larrabee, $20.
50x100, corner Lewis and Pendrickers, $75.
100x100, corner Clark and Newton-av., $15,000.
50x148, corner Diversey and Halsted-sts., $3,250.
25x100, corner Wellington and Sheffield-av.
144x125, corner Wellington and Green Bay road.
82x100, corner Hubbard-av. and Green Bay road.
275x150, corner Schoolcraft and Green Bay road.
115 grave lots, two to four blocks north of Lincoln Park, $200 to $1,200.
50x130, Larrabee, near Chicago-av.
2 lots on Lincoln-av., at $55 per foot.
4 lots on Fullerton, near Lincoln-av., $25.
18 lots on Dunlap, near Lincoln-av., $850.
50x130, corner Sedgwick and Willow, improved.
Brick house, 11 rooms, corner Orchard and Burton, west of Lincoln Park, $5,750, ½ cash.
10-room frame and lot, 87½x125, a corner, near Lincoln Park, $6,500, ½ cash.
Besides a large list of other property.

FOR SALE—
West Adams-st., good house and lot fronting Park; $13,000.
South Jefferson-st., house and lot; $8,000.
West Jackson-st., two-story and basement house and lot; $5,500.
West Monroe-st., house and lot; $9,500.
West Eighteenth-st., house and lot; $2,500.
Fulton-st., 2 lots on, $1,000.
MORTON CULVER,
Room 4, Metropolitan Block, northwest cor. Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—$2,000 CASH WILL BUY A TWOstory brick dwelling on leased lot, near Thirty-first-st. and Prairie-av. Address J. Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ON PRAIRIE-AV. NEAR TWENTYsixth-st., very good two-story and brick basement house; 13 rooms; modern improvements and brick barn; lot 24x130; $12,000. Address J. H. KERLER, 145 Clark-st., cor. Madison.

FOR S

WASHINGTON.

[Continued from the First Page.]

tions in proportion to population. The benefits of the colleges of New England were open to and enjoyed by the whole country.

Mr. THURMAN said it was true that youths from other States had gone to be educated at Yale and Harvard in the past, and did yet to a less extent, but this bill contemplated the existence of colleges in each State for the education of its own people.

Mr. SHERMAN said that if the proceeds of the public lands were to be appropriated for education, they ought not to be confined to agricultural and mechanical schools. A better use of the money would be to apply it to the support of common schools, especially in the Southern States. Mr. Morrill (Vt.) having remarked in the course of the debate that Mr. Sherman could not conceal his contempt for agriculture, Mr. Sherman said, in reply, that the remark was absurd, and that he represented more farmers than were to be found in all New England.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to amend the bill so as to appropriate the proceeds of the public lands to the support of common schools.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM said there had been nothing done in Connecticut during the thirty years which contributed so much to elevate the standard of education in the common schools, as the high popular college established under the act of 1862, and expressed the opinion that the effect of the bill, if passed, would be beneficial to the common schools everywhere.

Mr. Sherman's amendment was lost—yeas, 9; nays, 23.

Mr. Stewart offered an amendment, permitting Nevada to establish a Mining School instead of an Agricultural College.

Mr. THURMAN moved the reference of the bill to the Committee on Public Lands—lost, 11 to 28.

Pending further action, the Senate went into Executive Session, and soon

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

NEW BILLS.

Under the call of States, a large number of bills were introduced, and referred, including the following:

By Mr. HIBBARD—Authorizing the Postmaster General to establish post routes, instead of requiring action by Congress.

By Mr. HOOPER—To reorganize the Treasury Department, fix the salaries of its officers, and establish a system of appointments in the civil service in Washington. The bill was prepared by J. H. Saville, of the Treasury Department; also, to require National Banks to restore their capital when impaired.

By Mr. MYERS—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution for the consolidation of the public debt, and the payment of the principal and interest thereof, and for the payment of the annual current expenditures of the Government.

By Mr. HOUGHTON—To provide for an increase of National Bank notes and for the organization of National Banks without circulation.

By Mr. ORR—For three bridges over the Big Sioux River, between Dakota and Iowa.

By Mr. McCRARY—For the removal of the charge of desertion from soldiers who agreed to join the enemy to escape from the Southern prisons, and who never actually bore arms against the United States.

By Mr. DURELL—To abolish the tax of 10 per cent on the circulation of State Banks; also for the purchase of the original painting known as the "First Reading of the Emancipation Proclamation."

By Mr. HILL—To equalize newspaper postage.

By Mr. SCOFIELD—For a census of the various Indian tribes.

By Mr. MOREY—To aid in rebuilding the levees of the Mississippi River.

By Mr. COBURN—To simplify the accounts of disbursing officers; also to limit the time for the presentation and decision of claims for commissary stores; also, to repeal the law that prohibits persons in the military service from obtaining royalties on inventions; also, for the establishment of a large arsenal of construction and repair, a powder depot, and proving ground at suitable points east of the Alleghany Mountains, and for the discontinuance and disposal of some of the smaller arsenals.

JUDGE DURELL TO BE INVESTIGATED.

Mr. KELLEY offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be instructed to inquire into the conduct of Edward H. Durell, Judge of the United States District Court for the District of Louisiana, and ascertain and report whether, in the opinion of the Committee, he has, for the purpose of overthrowing or controlling the organization of the Government of the State of Louisiana, usurped jurisdiction not vested in the said District Court by the Constitution or laws of the United States, and to report articles proposing the impeachment of the said Edward H. Durell, if, in the judgment of the Committee, he has abused his judicial functions by such usurpation of jurisdiction and unlawful interference with the constitutional privileges and rights of the people of said State, and the Committee have power to send for persons and papers.

PACIFIC RAILROADS.

Mr. HIBBARD (N. H.) introduced and moved the previous question on the passage of a bill repealing that section of the army appropriation bill of the 30th of March, 1871, which requires the payment to the Pacific Railroad companies of one-half of the charges for transportation of mails and Government supplies, etc., instead of allowing a deduction, to meet the payment of interest on their bonds.

Mr. SARGENT moved to lay the bill on the table. Negatived—yeas, 12; nays, 163.

The morning hour having expired, the bill went over without further action till next Monday.

THE IRON-CLAD OATH.

Mr. BECK moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill repealing the law for the iron-clad test oath. Lost—yeas, 1123; nays, 66, less than two-thirds in the affirmative.

THE LOUISIANA TROUBLES.

Mr. SHELDON moved to suspend the rules and pass a concurrent resolution for the appointment of a Joint Select Committee of three Senators and six Representatives to inquire into the Louisiana election and report whether there is any legal Government there, and if there are two sets of persons claiming to exercise the authority which should be recognized by Congress, with power to take testimony in Washington and Louisiana, and send for persons and papers. Pending the vote, the rules were suspended to allow an hour's debate.

Mr. SHELDON opened the debate by a statement showing the necessity and propriety of the investigation proposed. He said that it was due to the President of the United States, who had been attacked for his action in the matter; it was due to Judge Durell, and it was due to the Republicans of that State, and to the people of that State. If there had been corrupt and extraordinary proceedings there, the masses of the people of both parties were entirely innocent of them.

Mr. ELDRIDGE suggested that Judge Durell did not claim to be acting as United States Judge, but as Vice Regent of Almighty God sitting to dispense justice.

Mr. SHELDON. He is a United States Judge. Nevertheless, I do not say whether he has done right or wrong. I pass no opinion on his action. If right, let him be vindicated; if wrong, let him abide the consequences of his acts. I therefore propose this investigation in no party spirit, but in a spirit of peace and good government.

Mr. BUTLER, (Mass.) opposed the resolution, arguing that the investigation would not be closed before the close of Congress, and that the proper course would be the passage of a bill now pending before the Judiciary Committee for the appointment of a Commission, charged with having a new and fair election in the State of Louisiana. He argued that neither the Warmoth nor Pinchback Governments had any legal standing.

Mr. FARNSWORTH replied to Mr. Butler's argument, and supported the resolution. Before Congress could take the ground that there was no State Government in Louisiana, it would be necessary to turn out the men now sitting as Senators and Representatives from that State.

Mr. BUTLER—"The State had a Government when they were admitted."

Mr. FARNSWORTH—"But their office ceases as soon as the State Government ceases."

Mr. KERR regarded Mr. Butler's proposition not only as intolerable, but as monstrous. No one could deny that Louisiana had a Constitution that was Republican in form. It had been organized under Congressional doctrines, and the Republican party should not go back so soon on its own offspring. It had been made by the people of Louisiana after a manner. It had not been overthrown by the people of Louisiana. It had been overthrown alone by the lawless conduct of one man, aided by many others of an equally bad and revolutionary character and infamous purpose, and that one man was an officer of the Federal Government, and not of the State Government at all. It was a Judge of the United States District Court in Louisiana who, without one single scintilla of legal right or authority, undertook to step in between the people of Louisiana and the result of a legal and constitutional election held in that State, and to put it in the power of a combination and clique there to take control of the State Government by overruling the popular will. They all know that the infamous Pinchback Government was not elected by the people of Louisiana, and did not claim to have been so elected. It was for the purpose of setting aside the judgment of the people that the infamous Judge gave the hand of Federal power to a combination of lawless men. It had been stated by Mr. Sheldon that this investigation was due the President of the United States, and to Judge Durell, which meant that the object was to whitewash these men, who had interposed lawlessly to overthrow a rightful, and constitutional, and regular Government of a State. He (Kerr) was opposed to all such whitewashing propositions.

Mr. DAWES—"What remedy does the gentleman propose?"

Mr. KERR—The remedy is as clear as the light of the sun. It consists alone in the Federal Government keeping its hands off the lawless power of the people of Louisiana, and suffering them to go on in the exercise of their own power under the Constitution in reorganizing and re-establishing order in their own State.

Mr. SMITH (N. Y.)—Suppose the Presidential election had turned on the vote of Louisiana, would we not have civil war in every State of the Union?

Mr. KERR—I do not see any necessity for civil war arising out of these Louisiana troubles, except for this lawless interference. It is true that if this lawless interference had not taken place first on the part of the Federal Judiciary in Louisiana, and then on the part of this Administration, the Electoral vote of Louisiana would not be cast for Grant. What now would be the remedy? Take off this lawless power and give back to these people the right to control their destinies within the letter and spirit of the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. STEVENSON opposed the resolution, arguing that there were no less than five Committees in the two Houses, that had new jurisdiction over the question, viz.: The Ku-Klux Committee, the Select Committee sent last winter to Louisiana, the two Election Committees, and the Judiciary Committee. He argued against the resolution, saying something should be left to time, the great healer; that Louisiana should be left to take care of herself, and that Congress should be done with the everlasting question of reconstruction. Let them reconstruct themselves somewhat. If they cannot have peace, let them have trouble. He wouldn't care if some of these violent Radicals down there cut each other's throats.

Mr. COX supported the resolution, desiring no *ex parte* statement by the Executive, but both sides of the question, so Congress might determine the proper course.

Mr. POLAND argued that the question was a mere election contest, and purely of a judicial nature. One party had got a decision in its favor, and it was not for him to say whether it was right or wrong. It was the duty of the Executive to prevent civil war and anarchy, and that he had done.

Mr. HALE (Maine) supported the resolution, arguing that the "Carpet-bag" Government brought disgrace upon the Republican party, and might have brought defeat upon it, but for other overpowering considerations. The Republican party will be held responsible in the future, if anarchy and corruption prevailed in the Southern States, and, therefore, he wanted some kind of fundamental action.

Mr. INGHAM sustained, and

Mr. PORTER opposed.

Mr. DAWES opposed the resolution, stating there was more trouble with existing facts than with any effort to search after others. The Constitution imposed on the Executive the duty of recognizing, when there is conflict in a State, which of the two was the Government *de facto*, and not *de jure*, and Congress was not to set up by enactment one set of officers, but to decide on its part who were *de facto* officers. The question of who were the *de jure* officers should be left to the State Courts. Thus far, the President had acted in conformity with his duty.

Mr. SHELLABARGER endorsed Mr. Dawes' views, and Messrs. POLAND and ELDRIDGE those of Mr. Kerr.

Mr. GARFIELD offered, as a substitute, a resolution referring the President's message on the subject of Louisiana to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to report whether any facts in the case require action by Congress. Adopted.

PACIFIC RAILROADS.

On motion of Mr. HIBBARD, the rules were suspended to allow his proposition in reference to the Pacific Railroads to be in order as an amendment to the Legislative Appropriation bill.

Mr. SARGENT moved the suspension of the rules to enable him to offer as an amendment to the same bill, a proposition directing the Attorney General to institute a suit in equity against the Pacific Railroad Companies to ascertain whether they are in default to the Government. Without a vote, the House

Adjourned.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Bond, Gold, Stock, and Produce Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—Money was easier today. The bulk of the business on call was at 7 per cent, although at the close some loans were made at 5@6 per cent. In the market for mercantile paper there is a good inquiry, prime names selling all the way from 8 to 12 per cent. The city banks are receiving currency from the interior, the greater part as yet, however, being in National Bank notes. The recent exceptional shipments of gold are against the money market, but it is not expected these will continue. The fact that the European markets have practically been closed for six months past to all American securities, except United States bonds, and that we have few or none of these to export, accounts for the recent specie exports. The European markets, however, are working into better condition for American securities. Some of the leading railroads will probably succeed in placing their securities in the London and German markets, all of which will help to pay for our excessive imports of foreign goods.

The condition of the banks at the beginning of the new year, as compared with the corresponding time in 1872 and 1871, suggests conservative management on all sides, and it is evident that, as far as the money market is concerned, there will be less to tempt speculative expansion at the Stock Exchange than for two years past.

Foreign advices continue favorable both for money and securities.

STOCKS.

The stock market was very irregular, some shares showing increased strength and others considerable weakness. The strong stocks were Rock Island and Western Union. The former advanced on a report that an injunction had been laid on the proposed issue of $6,000,000, but the officers of the Company know nothing in regard to the matter. Western Union lost some strength at the close, when it was reported that the Executive Committee of the Directors had referred the question of reducing the rates to the President of the Company, with power to act. It is stated that the President is in favor of lower rates, owing to the increasing opposition of new lines. The weak stocks were New York Central, Union Pacific, and Erie. Union Pacific has been depressed by the operations in Washington. In regard to Erie, which has been weak both here and in London, declining there 2 per cent since Saturday, a singular story has been current that $10,000,000 of new common stock is to be issued. This report is not generally believed. The Tower range of New York Central and Hudson River is attributed to the action of the Directors on Saturday, which is construed as meaning that a scrip dividend is contemplated.

GOLD

ruled dull, and ranged from 112¼ to 112.

BONDS.

Government bonds were quiet and a fraction lower. The decline was partly due to the lower range of the gold premium and a natural reaction of the late sharp advance. Foreign exchange was dull.

PRODUCE.

Flour opened stronger, especially shipping extras, medium spring wheat extras, and family grades, the latter being in reduced supply. Choice superfine is scarce and wanted. The market closes better, especially for the choicest grades family extras. Medium grades of spring extras are also firmer. Low grades are fairly active, especially city ground. The wheat supply is very moderate, and much of that in store is already sold. The offerings of choice spring are extremely light. The market closes better, with sellers of straight lots at an advance. Choice spring is wanted for export. Winter very scarce.

Pork was dull. Fifty barrels new mess sold at $13.87½@14.00. Cut meats are quiet; dry salted shoulders quoted at 5c for January. Bacon was rather quiet but firm; long clear is quoted at 7c; short clear, 7¾c. Lard lower, with sales of 50 tierces Western at 8¼c; now quoted at 8c; 200 tierces city sold at 8c. For future delivery, Western sold to the extent of 2,000 tierces for March at 8 5-16@8 7-16c, with 8¼c now bid.

The Farmers' Convention.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Jan. 13.—The citizens of this city have engaged, for the use of the Farmers' Convention, the elegant and commodious Durley Hall in the New Division Block, capable of seating 1,200 persons. The hotels of this city will make a large reduction from their regular rates to delegates and visitors to the Convention.

FOREIGN.

Terrible Calamity in British India.

A Town Swallowed by an Earthquake, and 1,500 Lives Lost.

The Empress Eugenie Unable to Attend Napoleon's Funeral.

Attempt to Assassinate the President of Peru.

INDIA.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—A despatch from Bombay says that a report has reached that city that a terrible earthquake occurred at Soongahur, a town of India, in the the detached district of the Baroda dominions, 114 miles north of Bombay, and 1,500 persons are said to have been killed in the town alone. Nothing has been heard from the surrounding country, but it is feared that there is much additional loss of life.

NAPOLEON III.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—Visitors continue to arrive at Chiselhurst. Eugenie is seriously indisposed. Her condition causes much alarm. The arrangements for the funeral are now completed. It will take place on Wednesday, at 10 o'clock. The remains will be conveyed to the chapel in a hearse drawn by eight horses. The Prince Imperial will follow as chief mourner. Next will come the Princes of the Imperial Family, the Prince of Wales, if present, the members of the diplomatic corps, the aristocracy, officers who were attached to the household of the Emperor, and the friends of the family in above-named order. The ladies will proceed to the chapel in advance of the funeral cortege. The procession will be of a very simple character.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The uniform of Field Marshal, in which Napoleon lies in state, is the same as worn by him at Sedan.

The body will lie in state to-morrow noon to 4 p. m.

The condition of the Empress is such that she will be unable to attend the funeral.

A strong detachment from the Metropolitan Police force has been sent to Chiselhurst to preserve order to-morrow and Wednesday, when the crowd of spectators is expected to be immense.

M. Emile Ollivier, formerly Napoleon's Minister of State, and Cardinal Lucien Bonaparte, arrived at Chiselhurst yesterday evening. Deputations from the cities of Bastia and Ajaccio are on their way to attend the funeral.

A political conference will be held at Chiselhurst on Thursday, when the expediency of a formal proclamation from the Empress and the status of the Prince Imperial will be considered. It is thought that Prince Napoleon is opposed to the views of the Ex-Emperor and the extreme Bonapartists in regard to the future position of the Prince Imperial.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—Some journalists of this city, especially those connected with the *Republique Francaise* and *Evenement*, will probably attempt a demonstration on the day of Napoleon's funeral. The police have been instructed to carefully watch for any illegal manifestation, and check it the moment it appears.

Le Temps states that Marshal Canrobert and General Froissard are the only army officers of high rank who have applied for permission to attend the funeral.

It is not improbable that the funeral services will be held in Paris.

Le Bien Public denounces the assumption of the title of Napoleon IV. by the Prince Imperial as illegal and offensive.

The news of Napoleon's death caused no excitement in Corsica.

The family mansion of the Bonapartes at Ajaccio is draped in mourning.

MEXICO.

MATAMORAS, Jan. 13.—A large mass meeting of the citizens of Monterey and vicinity was recently held for the purpose of protesting against a continuation of the Zona Libre, claiming that a great quantity of goods would leave Matamoras for other ports within Zona without payment of legal duties, and consequently, cause much loss to the Treasury than duty-paid merchandize, the import tariff being so excessive that honest merchants are therefore compelled to sell at ruinously low prices to compete with the smugglers. A general meeting of the merchants was held this morning, and a solemn protest entered against the action of the Collector of Customs in trying to exact an illegal duty, which they consider equivalent to forced loans.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—The Committee appointed by the Assembly to consider the expulsion of Prince Napoleon from France, has elected M. Depreyer to be their reporter. The Right is disposed to take the ground that the act of expulsion is unsustained by law. M. Goulard, Minister of the Interior, in the course of a speech to the Deputation, showed with what forbearance the Government treats the Bonapartist press at the present moment, but declared that its violence could not be tolerated much longer.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Jan. 13.—The Prussian *Cross Gazette* to-day contains a bitter article against England. It considers the Khive by Russian troops, the negotiations of Prussia with Portugal for the acquisition of Delagoa Bay, and the measures taken by the United States in regard to the Sandwich Islands as so many attacks on the prestige of England. The article alludes to Russia and the United States in a complimentary manner, and intimates that those powers combined with Germany might divide the world between them.

CANADA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 13.—Evidence is now being taken at Ottawa, for a Mixed Commission respecting the responsibility or otherwise, of the Canadian Government for the St. Albans raid. Sir John A. Macdonald and the Hon. H. L. Langevin are the principal witnesses. Sir George Cartier's examination is being held in England.

Professor Macoun, who has recently concluded a journey overland to British Columbia, speaks in glowing terms of the agricultural capabilities of the Northwest.

The debate in the Ontario Legislature on the Lieutenant-Governor's address is concluded. The Government has an overwhelming majority. The surplus is about $4,000,000.

The opposition is disorganized, and the leadership not settled. Mr. M. C. Cameron will probably take command.

Professor Goldwin Smith, Professor Daniel Wilson, L.L.D., and other eminent teachers begin courses of lectures this week on literature and natural science, the object being the higher education of females. Each course will comprise eighteen lectures.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 13.—Langevin, Minister of Public Works, and Sir John A. Macdonald, were to be examined to-day in the interests of the British Government to show that there was no knowledge on the part of the Canadian authorities prior to the occurrence of the St. Albans raid and the Lake Erie affair, of any intention to violate the neutrality laws. Mr. Scott of St. Albans, represents the United States Government, and conducts the cross-examinations. Sir George Carter was to have been examined in London on the 2d inst.

PERU.

ASPINWALL, Jan. 6.—A conspiracy to assassinate the President of Peru by means of torpedoes placed on the railroad over which he was to ride, has been frustrated, and leaders in the movement arrested.

An Ex-Reverend Scoundrel.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RICHMOND, Ind., Jan. 13.—A little over a year ago, a reverend gentleman named John Bestelner, who was then sojourning in St. Louis, accepted a call to the German Lutheran Church of this city, which office he has held up to yesterday, when, to the perfect satisfaction of a large per cent of the audience, he preached a farewell sermon, with the view of going to Cambridge City to practice medicine. Immediately after his debut in this city, he met a young German girl, named Mary Bier, from Greenville, Ohio, who was of very attractive appearance, and apparently very much of a lady. Believing that it was not well for man to be alone, he paid the young lady considerable attention, and, in the course of time, promenaded with her frequently. About four months ago they were married. The honeymoon has been one of a bitter nature. To-day, the wife of his bosom had him arrested for assaulting her in a brutal manner. She claims that, while she was bathing in her room, on Dec. 27, he entered, armed with a whip. Without offence or ceremony he beat her unmercifully, and that on Saturday last he repeated the outrage. She wears large welts on her limbs and body, which she showed her friends, avowing that they were inflicted by him. He was arraigned before Mayor Poe, and pleaded not guilty. Failing to produce evidence to that effect, he was found guilty in each case, and fined to the fullest extent of the law, which, with costs, amounted to $129.40.

NEW YORK.

The Bill of Exceptions in the Stokes Murder Case—Withdrawal of Tremain as One of His Counsel—The Jumel Will Trial—The Tweed Case—Argument for the Prosecution—The Greeley Will Case—Tweed's Trial—Railroad Items—Miscellaneous Local News.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—The juror, to whom the counsel for the prosecution in the Tweed case objected this morning, is said to be Henry M. Williams, the tenth drawn. It is charged on good authority that he has been a member of the Americus Club, and held a position under Tweed of $5,000 to $10,000 a year.

Lyman Tremain is said to have withdrawn from the defence of Stokes. The chief point relied upon for a new trial in the alleged unconstitutionality of the new Jury law. Tremain was one of the new law's warmest advocates, and published a strong letter in its favor. He does not wish to stultify himself now.

The Greeley will case was up in court again today. Mr. Sinclair was not present. A private consultation was held to consider the proposition of the Children's Aid Society, to accept 75 per cent of the one share of *Tribune* stock left to them by the will of 1871. The Misses Greeley were not willing to agree to this, saying it would embarrass the estate, and no conclusion was reached.

Mr. Sinclair is said to be considerably indebted to the Greeley estate, and without means to liquidate.

For some time, the advisibility of placing two more tracks on the line of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroads has been discussed by the Directors. At a recent meeting of the Board, a resolution was passed authorizing the issue of first mortgage currency bonds for $40,000,000 for the purpose of raising funds to lay extra rails along the whole length of the road. After the meeting adjourned, Commodore Vanderbilt and others thought that the resolution should be so changed as to permit the issue of a portion of the bonds in sterling, to facilitate their negotiation abroad. A meeting of the Board was called to consider the amendment. The Directors met Saturday morning in Mr. Vanderbilt's private office, in Twenty-fourth street. The following gentlemen were present: Commodore Vanderbilt, W. H. Vanderbilt, Augustus Schell, General Butler, James Walker, Jas. H. Banker, Jas. M. Bunker, Samuel Bargler, and George Whitney. At this meeting the resolution was so amended as to allow the issue of $10,000,000 in sterling bonds and $30,000,000 in currency bonds. This evening a *Sun* reporter called on Commodore Vanderbilt to learn some additional particulars regarding this radical change in the Central Road, which would give it greater road capacity than enjoyed by any other railway in the country. Said the Commodore: "We have no animosity toward any road, and we are going to lay these additional tracks because they are required for the business of our road. That idea about bitter competition is wholly incorrect. Of course we shall carry as low as we can, but there is business enough for all the roads." The reporter asked if the information regarding the loan was correct. The Commodore replied that it was; that the work of building the two extra tracks was already begun, and over seventy-five miles of it had been laid. He continued that it would doubtless not cost more than $20,000,000 to build the track, probably less.

Reporter—Then why did you decide to issue $40,000,000?

Commodore Vanderbilt—We have about $15,-000,000 in bonds out now. A portion of these new bonds might be set aside to take up the old ones. Then, say that the cost of the track yet to be built is $15,000,000 more. That makes $30,000,-000, which was about my first intention as to the amount. We don't want to put on another mortgage, and so we thought best to make the loan large enough to cover all contingencies while we were at it. We might just as well, and then we may want to buy ten acres of land or something else, and if we do why we have the money. And again we may not want to sell the bonds. We have money enough.

Reporter—When will the work begin?

Commodore—As I said, we already have over seventy-five miles built. We have now a strong force of engineers at work, and the minute the frost leaves the ground we shall have large gangs of men at work all along the line.

Reporter—Does the business of the road require four tracks?

Com.—I will state the case and you can draw your own inference. For instance, if we were sure that our business as it is now on two tracks would never increase, it would still be advantageous for us to have four tracks. Even if our business did not increase, we could, with four tracks, save much more than the interest on the cost of the new tracks. We could carry freight fully 15 per cent cheaper than now. We have to run freight trains so rapidly to get them out of the way of the passenger trains that we frequently have to run thirty mils an hour. But it uses up the rolling-stock, knocking the cars to pieces without really carrying the freight any faster. It was this design in my mind when I went on the road, three years ago. I know the Central must have four tracks, and always held that object in view. This 75 or 100 miles of extra tracks which we have already built to accommodate freight traffic was built with a view to its forming a part of the new lines. Last summer I made up my mind that the work was going forward too slowly. I got our best people together, and submitted a proposition to them. Suppose all the passenger trains were taken off, and the road given up entirely to freight? How much per cent on the current expenses could we save in the transportation of freight? In other words, how much cheaper could we carry freight? Suppose, for instance, our freight traffic amounts to $15,000,000, and it costs so much per cent for expenses. Take off the passenger trains and leave free tracks. What would be the per cent of saving on the transportation of freights? The Commodore continued: The lowest estimate made of the saving which might thus be made was 10 per cent. Others thought we could thereby save 15 per cent, and, in my judgment, that is the most accurate estimate. Suppose, now, we should save 15 per cent on $15,-000,000 freight transportation. That would be $2,250,000. Now, suppose the new tracks cost $15,000,000, on which we should pay 7 per cent, which would be $1,050,000. Now, if our business remained just as it is, the new tracks would give us a saving of $1,200,000 a year; in other words, we should make that much more money. We should make as good time with freights, run with regularity, and I think the saving would be fully up to the per cent mentioned. We should have tracks for freight and tracks for passengers, and the present ruinous wear on freight rolling stock would cease.

Reporter—I do not know of any four-track roads.

Com.—I don't; but the Central must have two more tracks, and I hope to live to see *them laid*. I am getting pretty old, but I never had better health than now.

Reporter—You say there will be no fight between your road and others competing for the Western trade.

Com.—There is and will be no reason for a fight. The Central stands ready and always has to accept any tariff that the other roads want to make, provided, of course, that they leave the rates so that there is a reasonable profit. If they want to cut under that, why we are able and ready to fight.

This ended the interview.

All the telegraph companies, except the Western Union, have formed a combination to lower rates. The Western Union to-day appointed a Committee to confer with the opposition lines to fix, if possible, on a uniform tariff. The automatic telegraph, which has just gone into operation between here and Washington, has already cut down rates from two cents to one cent a word.

The restitution of Jay Gould grows beautifully less on close inspection. The report is now that he will not pay off any mortgages on deeds transferred to the Company, and this will reduce the cash value of the property restored to less than four millions.

President Watson says that the Erie will negotiate ten millions of bonds to-morrow, to be expended in changing the gauge from broad to narrow, and paying off the construction debt. He says no dividend will be declared, because not warranted by the condition of the Treasury at this time.

Utah Politics.

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 13.—An impression prevails that Charles A. Washburne, formerly Minister to Paraguay, and at present a resident here, is to be appointed Governor, *vice* Woods.

The war between the Radicals and Robinson Walker, proposed for Governor, waxes warm. The *Journal* to-night strongly denounces Walker, and declares that Utah needs politician officials, and not sagacious tapestellers.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 13.—The Legislature met in joint Convention at 2 o'clock this afternoon to witness the inauguration of the Hon. T. H. Hendricks, Governor-elect. Mr. Hendricks was escorted to the Speaker's chair, accompanied by Governor Baker and the Committee appointed to wait on him. After prayer, the oath of office was administered by Judge Bockwith, of the Supreme Court. The following is a summary of the inaugural address:

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

In assuming the duties of the office to which I have been chosen, I invoke God's blessing upon our people and State. It is primary among our obligations to see that every duty which the State owes to the United States is faithfully discharged, and that the rights and powers of the State are maintained and upheld. Between the rightful authority of the State and the powers of the United States there should be no conflict, and if they be asserted and exercised in the spirit of the Constitution, and with a proper appreciation of their relations, there will be none. Under the Constitution each State and the United States are so related that the support of one is fidelity to both, and hostility to one is hostility to both. The exercise of unwarranted authority by either provokes collision, and is a public wrong. The Federal power has become so great, the area of its operations so extended, and the allurements to its exercise so seductive, that our most watchful care is necessary to preserve the proper dignity and just influence of the State. It should attract attention and excite serious concern when local troubles and controversies growing out of matters wholly of State concern are made the pretext for the interposition of Federal authority and the menace of national arms. Surely you will agree with me that Indiana is so great a commonwealth, and her people are so entirely capable of self-government, that every question and controversy connected with her policy, or growing out of her relations to and within the sphere of her reserved sovereignty as a State of the Union, must be settled and adjusted according to her pleasure, and by her authority. My counsel upon all questions that touch the relations between the State and the United States shall be governed by an earnest desire to preserve the legitimate authority of both, and to maintain the most sincere harmony in the prompt and full discharge of every duty, and the exercise of a fraternal comunion. I will labor to promote a cordial and enduring friendship between Indiana and the other States.

The Governor then calls special attention to the election laws; recommends fair and real representation upon the Election Boards of all political parties; voting places should be numerous and precincts small, so that voters may be known by the neighborhood as well as the officers; also, a reasonable period of residence in the precinct as a qualification to vote. He recommends representative reforms, reform in the civil service of the State, increase in the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme and Inferior Courts of the State, and urges special protecting and fostering care over the free schools, and to guard with anxious care the funds that support them.

WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Jan. 13.—The Assembly, this evening, sat twenty minutes.

Mr. Cobin, of Milwaukee, took his seat for the first time.

Indefinite leave of absence was granted two or three members.

A resolution for an investigation of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, was laid over to Thursday, on a plea of waiting for the report of the Joint Legislative Visiting Committee.

A resolution cutting off new bills after Feb. 5 was referred to a select Committee of Messrs. Bartlett, Kelsey, and Wall.

A resolution in favor of postal telegraph was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, who are directed to report in a week.

Four bills of a local character were introduced.

Speaker Barron has not yet completed the formation of his Committees. The following, I learn from him, will be the Chairmen of the several Committees: Judiciary, Patterson, of Rock; Ways and Means, Pound, of Chippewa; Federal Relations, Bartlett, of Eau Claire; Educations, Hubbell, of Oconto; Railroads, Felt, of Rock, probably; Insurance, Banks and Banking, Millan, of LaCrosse; State Affairs, Curtis, of Brown; Incorporations, Nichols, of Juneau; Lumber and Manufactures, Foster, of Winnebago; Printing, Branan, of Columbia; Agriculture, Thornton, of Dane; Town and County Organizations, Wood, of Winnebago; State Lands, Tate, of Vernon; Mining and Smelting, Armstrong, Lafayette; Claims, Kelsey, of Marquette; Charitable and Penal Institutions, Cheever, of Rock.

The Senate had a twenty-five minute session.

A memorial to Congress was passed, under a suspension of the rules, asking investigation by Congress into the sale of certain lands, including some 200,000,000 acres of pine lands, by the Chippewa Indians, which is alleged to be fraudulent.

A resolution was offered, and laid over, in favor of a penny letter postage, abolition of the franking privilege, and free distribution of newspapers within the State where published.

The Governor's message was referred to the appropriate Committees.

The joint resolution for the investigation by the Soldiers' Orphans' Home was adopted, and Senators Hiner and Burchard appointed on the part of the Senate.

A resolution for 2,000 copies of the Governor's message was laid over.

Bills were introduced relative to actions relative to real estate, or to quiet title, providing for giving notice where proper defendants are unknown; to repeal the law authorizing the loan of State funds to school districts to build schoolhouses.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 13.—The inaugural ceremonies passed off quietly. The weather was clear and pleasant. McEnery was inaugurated in Lafayette Square. Several thousand persons were present, including many ladies. The ceremonies were opened with prayer by Bishop Wilmer, which was followed by address of Governor Warmoth was next in order; then prayer by Bishop Pierce, followed by the inaugural address of Governor McEnery. The oath of office was then administered, and the ceremony concluded with a benediction by the Rev. J. E. Gutharis.

Kellogg was inaugurated at the Mechanics' Institute. The doors of which are still guarded by United States soldiers. The Senators repaired to the hall of the House. Acting Governor Pinchback delivered a short valedictory, followed by Kellogg's inaugural, etc. About 1,500 people were present, three-fourths colored.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The following telegram from General Emory, dated New Orleans, Jan. 11, to the Adjutant General's office, closes the correspondence:

"As Mr. Kellogg has been declared by Governor Pinchback and the Legislature, which designates as Governor-elect of Louisiana, I presume it is intended by my instructions that I shall also recognize him, and shall accordingly do so unless otherwise instructed. I have addressed letters to the General commanding the army on the 8th and 9th inst., but they may not reach here in time for action. The situation is becoming more complicated, and in my opinion the use of troops simply to keep the peace cannot lead to a satisfactory or permanent solution of the difficulties here." The report of the Attorney General, alluded to by the President in his messages, does not accompany the papers.

KANSAS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 13.—The Legislature will be organized to-morrow. It is conceded to-night that Josiah G. Kellogg, of Leavenworth, will be Speaker. The anti-Pomeroy men claim him.

All the hotels of the city are overflowing with members and other guests. Pomeroy has rented forty rooms in the Tifft House, and nearly all the rooms of the Fifth Avenue and Gordon Hotels. His lobby is very strong in numbers.

The first anti-Pomeroy caucus is now in session. It consists of sixty-five members, and much enthusiasm prevails. Up to this hour there has been a decided lack of harmony in the caucus, still the opponents of Pomeroy are very hopeful, and are highly encouraged over the prospects of his defeat. Lowe is in Washington. It is now believed that he will keep out of the contest, and for so doing secure the appointment of United States District Judge, if Delahay is removed.

Governor Osborn took the oath of office today.

MICHIGAN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Jan. 13.—Representative Buell's joint resolution asking a land grant for a railroad from Marquette to Makinaw was defeated in the House by failure to get the necessary majority of all the members. It had the majority of those voting by 39 to 26. The vote will probably be reconsidered.

A House Special Committee will soon be appointed to reverse the entire Tax law. The taxation of the Sleeping and Palace Car Companies is earnestly urged. They are not taxed now. Some stringent railroad legislation is proposed.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 13.—In the House to-day a bill was introduced to exempt persons who have practiced dentistry for ten years from the provisions of the law which now compels them to obtain a certificate of qualification from a Board of Dental Examiners.

The Temperance Committee reported back Hoag's bill to so amend the "Adair Liquor Law" as to require a newspaper notice before commencing a suit for damages, recommending its indefinite postponement. After much persistent filibustering the bill was finally killed.

A. T. Wilcoff resumed the duties of Secretary of State to-day.

TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 13.—The Speaker submitted to the House to-day the irregular standing committees, which appeared to give satisfaction. Judge Houk of East Tennessee, Republican, is Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means.

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 13.—The General Assembly met in this city to-day. The annual communication of the Governor was presented and showed the various interests of the State to be in a satisfactory condition.

PERTEET.

The Murderer's Affidavit for a Continuance.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Jan. 13.—The case of the people against Andrew J. Perteet was not taken up today, because another case was on trial, although Mr. C. H. Reed, State Attorney, from Chicago, is here with all his witnesses for the people. So, also, are Messrs. Knowlton & Marsh, attorneys for the defence, here. The defendant was brought into court this afternoon, and made oath to, and filed his affidavit for a continuance, for the reason that Charles Williams, who was sworn on the part of the prosecution, on the former trial, is a material witness in his behalf; that he cannot prove the same facts by any other person; that he is at present in Europe; that he left without the defendant's knowledge or consent, and he thinks that he will be back here in about two months, or in time for the next term of the Court. In his affidavit he sets the evidence adduced by the defendant on the former trial. The motion for continuance will be argued and decided tomorrow morning.

UTAH.

Wholesale Cattle-Stealing—Brigham Young in Good Health—The Episcopatic—Convicted and Sentenced.

SALT LAKE, Jan. 13.—Startling developments have lately come to light, tending to expose a system of wholesale cattle-stealing at Corinne, Utah, extending over a period of some two years. Sixteen affidavits have been made by a butcher and his wife, who were engaged in much of the slaughtering. Letters giving directions in regard to the stolen cattle, and arranging to drown or shoot them if necessary to avoid discovery, and which have been found to the parties arrested. Six indictments have already been found by the Grand Jury. Three parties are in jail and two were released upon $5